The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Minister Johnson and the Cable—Radio Controversy

Military Situation Deadlocked in Honan–Some Peace Rumors!

How Russia Has Built a Railroad Paralleling China's Northern and Western Borders

What are the Issues in the War?

By Hin Wong

Everybody's Trying to Learn English in Harbin

By E. U. Barung

Mongolia Threatens to Become Another Balkans, by Tamara Andreeva; Andrews Off on Another Fossil Hunt; Gibbons on Nationalism in the Far East; China—Americanized? by Rose Liebrand; Some of Shanghai's "Under-Cover" Vices; Central China and the War, by C. T. Liang; How to Solve the Unemployment Problem, by C. Y. W. Meng; A Day at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, by L. I. Tsok; Statistics on Trade Unions in Kwangtung; Some Views on Student Participation in Politics, by Shen Hsue-chuan; Almost Everybody Has a Secret Society in China, by Fang Fu-an; The Harbin Typhus Epidemic; In the Field of National Reconstruction.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1930 **VOLUME 53, NUMBER 2**

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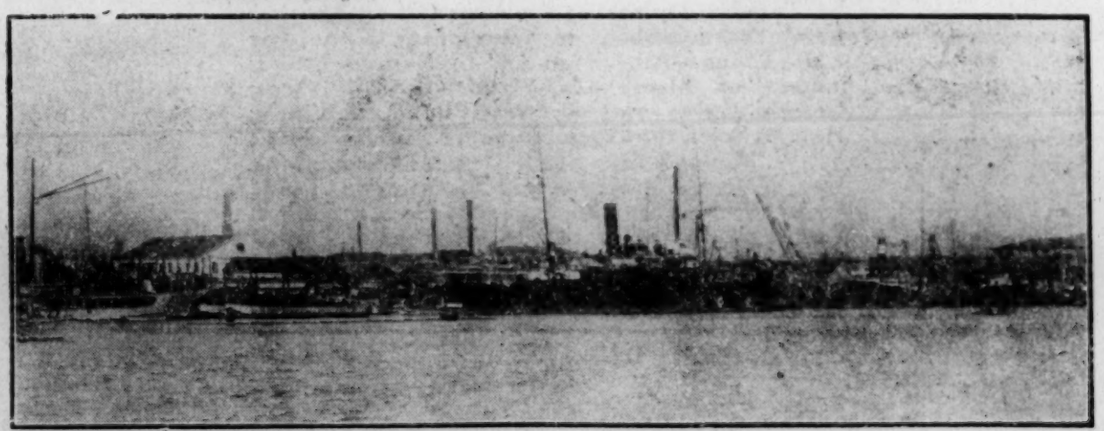

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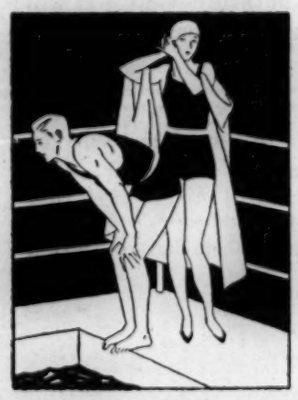

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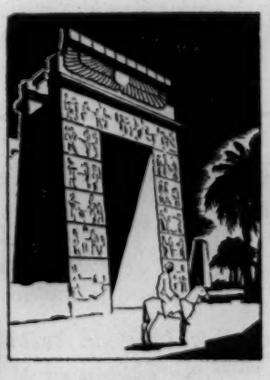

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H. L. FELTON, Business Manager
JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peiping). SAMUEL H. CHENG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN, B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) C. T. LIANG

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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ANDREWS OFF ON ANOTHER MONGOLIAN FOSSIL HUNT

ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, representative of the American Museum of Natural History departed from Peiping on May 26 on his fifth and probably last fossil-hunting expedition into Mongolia. However, the expedition this year is not a purely Andrews enterprise, since he is accompanied by Professor Chiang of the department of geology of Sun Yat-sen University at Canton, who occupies the post of co-director. Also there is another Chinese scientist in the party, W. C. Pei, a young geologist who was responsible last year for the discovery of the so-called "Peking-man" or at least the alleged skull of that legendary individual who is reputed to have roamed the Peking district some thousands or millions of years ago. It was of some interest that after all the international publicity which Mr. Andrews had received for his discovery of the petrified eggs of the dinosaur, a specimen of the early Chinese dragon, that the skull of the "missing-link" which Mr. Andrews had been searching for in the wastes of Mongolia should have been discovered by a young Chinese geologist in Peiping's back yard. When the Chinese refused Mr. Andrews permission last year to take his expedition into Mongolia, there was a tremendous outcry and propaganda about China's action in "blocking scientific research." Much of this propaganda emanated from American diplomatic circles and was used to discredit the Chinese National Government which Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister at that time, did not like. But now that Mr. Andrews has taken the Chinese scientists into partnership, as he should have done from the beginning, the opposition to the expedition has melted away. The Chinese are perfectly right in demanding participation in research expeditions conducted on their own soil; also they should receive joint credit with the foreigners for the results of such expeditions. In the past, Mr. Andrews has taken all the credit and more, has been responsible for a systematic campaign of "bally-hooing" that hasn't exactly accorded with the general conception of scientific research. And while on the subject of Mongolian expeditions an impression has been created over the world that the matter of penetrating into Mongolia is a highly hazardous and dangerous enterprise, whereas it is nothing of the sort. It is true that there are supposed to be bandits in this district as there are in other parts of China, but aside from the bandits there is on

more danger involved in a trip into Mongolia than a trip off the beaten track in Arizona or New Mexico. Anyone who will take the trouble to measure the distance will find that Mr. Andrews' various fossil-hunting (also antelope-hunting) expeditions into Mongolia have covered distances somewhat like a trip from Chicago to Minneapolis or from Minneapolis to Fargo, North Dakota. Of course there are no Pullman sleepers or first-class observation and dining cars in that part of Mongolia traversed by Mr. Andrews. There *are* first-class cars on the Chinese-Eastern railway which traverses a considerable section of Outer Mongolia in the Barga section of Heilungkiang province of North Manchuria. To prove what we say, we call attention to Owen Lattimore's trip entirely across Mongolia from one end of the country to the other, entirely unattended. He rode a camel in one of the regular Mongolian camel trains that cross the country regularly starting at Potowchen at the western end of the Peiping-Kalgan railway. And if further proof is needed, we call attention to various expeditions by Miss Ethel John Lingrin of Northwestern University, an American young woman scientist of no mean accomplishments who spends her summers in Mongolia *alone and unattended* by either brass-bands or press agents. She has made frequent trips from Hailar in the Barga district to Urga and then to Kalgan and last summer, accompanied by a Swedish scientist, she traveled all over the eastern section of Outer Mongolia in the midst of the Sino-Russian crisis when the Bolsheviks were shooting up the Chinese towns. We have no wish to detract from the accomplishments of Mr. Andrews whose finds have been of great scientific value, but it was most natural that the ultra-publicity which surrounded his activities should have aroused the suspicion and antagonism of the Chinese, particularly the Peiping Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Objects.

AN EXPOSURE OF SOME WAR-TIME LIES!

READERS of *The Review* who may have been disturbed upon reading the heading to this paragraph, may be reassured because we have no intention, at present, to expose any lies about Chinese warfare. This exposure of "Falsehoods in Wartime," is based entirely upon lies which were circulated in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and America during the World War. The inspiration for this paragraph resulted from perusal of a book (George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London) by Arthur Ponsonby, a member of the British Parliament, former under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, who apparently went to considerable trouble in tracing and recording the facts or lack of facts upon which much of the propaganda of the World War was based. Aside from a general interest in this subject which should exist in all countries, there is a special China interest in one chapter which exposes the lie which was spread throughout the Orient about the "German Corpse Factory." Persons who resided in Shanghai during the course of the World War will remember this particular story which was broadcasted by the various Allied propaganda organizations which were maintained in Shanghai at the time. The story had to do with an establishment known as the "Kadaververwertung-sanstalt" otherwise a place for the disposal of the bodies of animals, chiefly horses, killed in the war. Some Allied propagandist heard of this and taking the German word "kadaver" as referring to human corpses, spread the story that the Germans were thus disposing of the bodies of those killed in the war. The story spread and was purposely used in China and India for the purpose of arousing hatred for the Germans. Mr. Ponsonby explains in the book how the story was exploited in one of the British newspapers in Shanghai, but had Mr. Ponsonby conducted his research still further he would have discovered how this particular story was embellished still further for Chinese consumption by stating that the Germans were converting the bodies of dead soldiers into soap, the purpose of this fabrication being to destroy a profitable soap business which the Germans had built up in China prior to the war.

Space is too limited for a detailed review of all the exposures which Mr. Ponsonby has made in his interesting book, but a few will suffice. The story of the little Belgian baby which had its hands chopped off was a popular "atrocity" story designed to create hatred of the Germans. It was found to be entirely without foundation. Another hoax was the reported crucifixion of a Canadian soldier, likewise without foundation. And, of course, the familiar stories about the raping and mutilation of women in the occupied zones by the invading forces. These stories were spread over the world and generally believed. Mr. Ponsonby went to the trouble of tracing each report and obtained eye-witness reports and affidavits showing them to be false. On the subject of "Foreign Lies," Mr. Ponsonby shows that the German propaganda factory during the war followed lines quite similar to those followed in Great Britain; likewise France and Italy. As for America, Mr. Ponsonby declared, "There was no richer field for propaganda than the United States of America in the first years of the war," the reason being that the Allied Powers and the Central Powers were competing for American favor. After America entered the war, there were distributed over the country a number of "actual war pictures," showing the iniquities of the Hun. All of these pictures were made in Hollywood and had no foundation in fact. American propagandists also took up all the familiar fakes which had been circulated in Great Britain and France and worked them over with special American settings for home consumption. One reference to a diplomatic lie dealing with international politics is significant. It had to do with Constantinople and Britain's secret treaty to restore the port to Russia. Although such a treaty actually existed, it was officially denied, due to the indignation which the facts would have aroused had they been made known to the British people. Mr. Ponsonby has performed a great service by compiling this book, which should be read by all who are interested in the subject of world peace. Along with the efforts to curtail armament there also should be a movement to curtail wartime liars, and on this point there is a special interest for China. This country has been the victim of some of the worst fakery that the world has ever known, hence the Chinese are to be excused for some of their blundering efforts at censorship and also efforts to establish their own propaganda organs for presenting the Chinese point of view.

How Russia Has Built a Railway Around China's Border

WHEN the Soviet Government on April 29 (see issue *The Review* for June 7, pages 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13) held a monster celebration at the town of Ainibulak in Russian Turkestan, marking the completion of the new Soviet Siberian-Turkish railway, that celebration also marked the completion of the last link in a gigantic railway system that parallels the entire Chinese northern and western boundaries. The new Siberian-Turkish, or "Turk-Sib" railway, some 1,700 miles in length, which runs in a southerly direction from Novosibirsk on the Trans-Siberian line, parallels the western borders of Mongolia and Sinkiang, is of vast economic and strategic importance because it brings these western Chinese regions within the scope of Soviet development in Central Asia. Also, it links them with Soviet development enterprises in Siberia and North Manchuria. In one of the newspaper reports published in last week's issue of *The Review* referring to the completion of the new Turk-Sib railway, a Soviet official was quoted as declaring the intention of the Soviet Government to construct a branch line running to Kuldja in Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, the purpose being to tap the riches of that area of Chinese territory and draw them within the sphere of the Soviet domain. The meaning of these words should be plain to all intelligent Chinese, but to state the situation in simple words, it means that the people of Sinkiang shortly will cease looking toward China, but toward Soviet Russia. In the not distant future the Chinese trader or official traveling from China proper to Chinese Turkestan, will not travel along the long caravan routes leading through Shensi, Shansi, Kansu and Mongolia, but instead will make the trip much quicker and more comfortably by way of the Russian railway, and across Russian, instead of Chinese territory.

American travelers in Russia have reported seeing in Moscow a Soviet designed map of Central Asia that shows all these western Chinese territories—Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet and even extending eastward as far as Kansu, Shansi and Inner Mongolia—all splashed in red, the same color as Russia proper and Siberia. There is no mistaking Soviet Russia's intentions, but it is a mistake to think of it as a new development.

This rough sketch map shows how Russia has constructed, within the past thirty years, a system of railways entirely paralleling China's northern and western boundaries. The last link in the Russian railway barrier, the so-called "Turk-Sib" railway has just been completed and was described in detail in the issue of *The Review* for June 7, pages 9, 10 11, 12 and 13.

Russia conquered Central Asia sixty years ago and the idea of linking up Siberia by rail with Turkestan was conceived by Czarist Russia in 1878. The work was actually started in 1912 but was discontinued on account of the revolution. The recent completion of the Turk-Sib railway, 1,700 miles in length, was, however, the accomplishment of the Soviet Government, indicating that the present rulers of Russia still possess the driving power of old Russia. The new line was constructed in the brief period of four years, at a cost of G. $100,000,000, and financed entirely without foreign assistance. The Trans-Siberian railway with the Chinese-Eastern short-cut to

the sea at Vladivostok was completed about a third of a century ago.

Thus the younger generations of Chinese, the thousands of boys and girls in modern schools, who are beginning to learn something about their country and its relationship to the modern world are faced with an example of practical accomplishment on the part of a neighboring state that is bound to have vast consequences upon the future of the Chinese state. Since the National Government came into being there has been much talk about development enterprises in China's so-called Northwest territories and at present there is in session in Nanking a conference dealing with the affairs of Mongolia and Tibet. But thus far China's accomplishment has been restricted to oratory about future plans. Nothing practical has been done because all of the energies and resources of the country have gone into internal strife. Money that should have gone into railway construction and development projects has been expended on arms and munitions for use, not against a foreign foe, but against the Chinese people themselves. It probably is no exaggeration to say that sufficient money has been spent by all sides in the domestic warfare of the past three years, to have constructed a system of railways linking up all of China's western territories with the densely populated sections of China proper. Assuredly China does not lack man-power because there is sufficient man-power being wasted in the present fighting in Honan and Shantung provinces to build all the railways that China requires to develop her outlying territories and protect her boundaries from outside aggression.

From a military and strategic standpoint, there is no over-estimating the significance of these Russian railways paralleling China's northern and western frontiers. The military importance of these Russian railways paralleling China's border was amply demonstrated in the Sino-Soviet crisis in North Manchuria last summer and fall. Many years ago the Russians constructed branch lines running from the eastern section of the Siberian line which parallels the Amur river, to the Chinese border. By the use of these branch lines the Soviet Far Eastern Red army was able to dispatch troops to the Chinese border in innumerable places while the Chinese army in Manchuria was only able to reach the Chinese border in two places, the eastern and western ends of the Chinese-Eastern railway (then controlled by the Chinese) and at the mouth of the Sungari river. This left hundreds of miles of Chinese border exposed to the attacks of Soviet military raiding parties and airplanes. The same situation will now prevail from the standpoint of the western borders of Mongolia and Sinkiang, for Russia will be able to land troops on these borders and march them inland at innumerable places, while China will be unable to do anything because of the absence of railways or even motor-roads. From the point of view of Manchuria, there seems to be a realization of China's needs regarding railway construction, because hundreds of miles of new roads are being constructed to the very limit of the financial resources of that region. But from the standpoint of conditions in China south of the Great Wall, the development, as stated, is still at the talking stage and the man-power and resources which should be going into reconstruction are being wasted in internal strife which can have no other than a weakening effect upon the strength of the state from the standpoint of defense against more powerful and far-sighted neighbors!

SINO-RUSSIAN CONFERENCE STILL DEADLOCKED

According to reports from Harbin and Moscow which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers, the Sino-Russian conference is still marking time and while many unofficial meetings have been held on the part of Mo Teh-hui and Karakhan, no definite results have been obtained. A report circulated by the *Kuo Wen* news agency on June 11 stated that there was some improvement in the situation and that a definite date for the formal opening of the conference might be fixed "in a day or so," but thus far there has been no official statement on the question from the National Government. A report in the *Shun Pao* on June 11 stated that a diplomatic messenger, Fu Chan-kui, who had been dispatched by the Chinese delegation from Moscow to Mukden, had departed from Mukden on May 8 taking with him further instructions from the Chinese authorities. In an interview with Mo Teh-hui, which was circulated by the *United Press* correspondent in Moscow, Mr. Mo was quoted as declaring that there could be no discussion of Sino-Russian diplomatic questions until the problem of the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway had been disposed of.

Peasant Situation in Siberia

According to a report from Harbin on June 9, the Chinese authorities in the Three Eastern Provinces had rejected a request of the Soviet Government to transport Soviet troops over the Chinese Eastern Railway for the purpose of suppressing the peasant uprisings in the Siberian Maritime province. It was stated that the request to send troops over the C. E. R. had been made by the Soviet authorities due to the disturbed conditions prevailing on the all-Russian line which parallels the Amur river. An earlier report stated that the most serious incident that had occurred was the blowing up of a train on the Habarovsk line between Habarovsk and Botchkarivo in which several persons had been killed and many wounded. In addition another train was derailed near the station Kundur.

The Soviet Government has dispatched a member of the Moscow Political Bureau, a Mr. Gamarniuk, from Moscow to the Far East for the purpose of investigating the situation in the Maritime province. It was reported that Gamarniuk had placed the blame for the trouble upon the Habarovsk authorities for a too rigid realization of the policy of communizing the farms of the peasants which had resulted in widespread discontent. Communist members of the Red Army stationed in the Far East as well as the Communist Party at Habarovsk had passed resolutions blaming the local authorities for adopting strong measures which had precipitated the revolts.

It was claimed that the cities of Habarovsk and Vladivostok are held by the Red Army and order is being maintained, but that the villages are seething with discontent and in many cases the villagers have fled to the mountains and forests to escape arrest by the authorities. Guerilla bands were stated to be active, but as yet the movement against the Government lacks unity owing to the absence of leadership. It also was alleged that the Soviet officials in the Far East are discontented with Stalin's policy and are only half-heartedly carrying out his orders. However, hundreds of arrests have been made and it was alleged that mutineers who had been arrested have been cruelly punished. A report from Harbin which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* stated that there are two fairly well defined factions among the anti-Soviet elements, one being composed of coal miners, Vladivostok wharfingers, railway workers, soldiers and marines of the Soviet Far Eastern Fleet, while the other faction consisted largely of White Russians. The laborers in Vladivostok as well as mutineers from the Soviet gunboats in the harbor were alleged to be still holding Russko Island in the harbor.

A report from Harbin on June 12 alleged that Siberian guerilla bands, many of them carrying arms, had attacked the Soviet State Horse-Breeding Farm at Golenki in the Maritime Province and had taken away more than sixty horses. It also was stated that the mutinies at the Suchan mines to the east of Vladivostok and in the Shikotavo and Spassk districts are continuing and gaining force.

Soviet Activities in China

Of interest in connection with the general subject of Sino-Soviet relations was a report in *International Press*

Correspondence, the organ of the Third International, on May 22 which stated that the organ of the Communist International was now to be published in the Chinese language and that this edition would "serve as the leading organ of the Bolshevik idea of the Communist Party of the countries in the Far East." The same issue of the International Communist organ also contained a long article on the subject, "The Partisan Movement in China," by a Russian writer which gave detailed information regarding the growth of communism in China. Much of the article was devoted to attacks on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, it being alleged that large numbers of Gen. Chiang's troops are deserting and joining the Chinese "red" forces. The report closed with the following statement, "in the coming insurrection of the industrial proletariat, this time supported by the red partisan army, it will become the last thrust which will plunge the already doomed regime (National Government) into the abyss."

GIBBONS ON NATIONALISM IN THE FAR EAST

DR. Herbert Adams Gibbons, well known American writer and historian who spent considerable time in the Far East last fall and winter, has been writing a series of articles on "Nationalism and Internationalism" which have appeared in *World Unity Magazin* (New York). The following paragraphs reproduced from Dr. Gibbons' latest article on the subject are of special interest in that they deal with the development of nationalism in the Far East since the Peace Conference.

"Outside of Europe the most notable development of national spirit from 1914 to 1919 was in China. The long and enthusiastic propaganda of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen had brought about the downfall of the Manchu dynasty, and the proclamation of a republic in the oldest country in the world. The Young Chinese, who gathered round this leader, were, like most educated nationalists, convinced parliamentarians. They wanted a constitutional government in the fullest sense of the word. The military leaders, virtual dictators in the provinces, while they were willing to see the Manchus go and the experiment of a republic in Peking, refused to countenance the introduction of constitutionalism in their particular regions. They would support the Nationalist movement when it suited their purposes. But they were more interested in the anti-foreign aspect of it than in its goal of a parliamentary regime.

"Canton and Peking fell out. There was civil strife in China, sometimes active and at other times only smoldering, throughout the war. China followed the United States into the World War, an unofficial truce was maintained between Peking and Canton while China hoped to improve her international position.

"However great might have been the divergence of views between the North and South, all Chinese were agreed upon the importance of the Peace Conference in Paris. Exceptional efforts were made then, as they were later in Washington, to present a harmonious front during these negotiations. In the second year of the World War, shortly after Japan had taken Shantung from Germany (two foreign powers fighting a war of their own on Chinese soil, as it happened in 1904 and 1905) instead of giving back Kiao-Chau and the German concessions to China, Japan presented at Peking a serious note. The Twenty-one Demands, as they have been known since, represented a deliberate attempt on the part of Japan to profit by the preoccupation of the powers in Europe and by the civil strife in China to become virtually "the protecting power." Belligerency was China's hope of avoiding this protectorate and also of getting Japan out of Shantung. In view of the war aims of the Entente Powers and Wilson's speeches, Chinese statesmen thought they would put Japan in an embarrassing position at Paris.

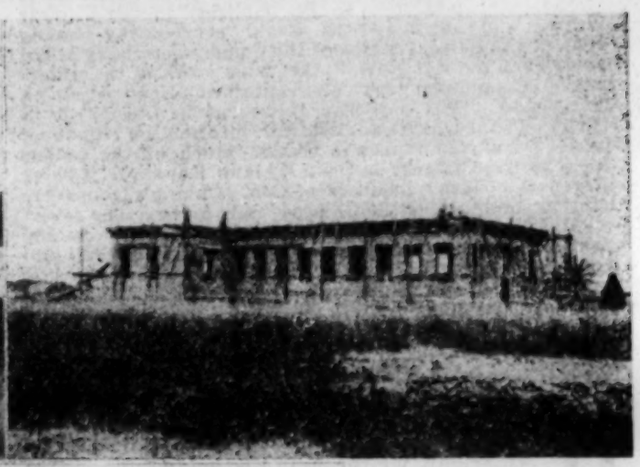
"The victorious powers were bound by secret treaty, which had been signed between the time the United States broke off diplomatic relations and declared war, to make Germany cede Shantung to Japan. In vain the Chinese statesmen pleaded at Paris, northerners and southerners showing solidarity. Nothing they had to say influenced the Big Four. Not only were they bound to Japan, but each one of the three European allies had a similar axe to grind. One could not say that the failure to treat China decently at Paris was the reason for the continuance of chaos in that country. But it was certainly a blow against the prestige and influence of those Nationalists who were working for the regeneration of their country along Occidental lines. It discredited all the Powers with the younger Chinese generation.

"When Russia went Bolshevik, in November, 1917, a whole year before the war ended, the new rulers of the Muscovite dominions declared nationalism the cornerstone of their policy. They said they had thrown out the Kerensky regime because of its half-heartedness and insincerity in acknowleding the right of national groups to their own separate existence. The conception of Lenin was a union of federated socialist republics. He was quite willing to recognize as separate political organisms any ethnic groups who wanted to call themselves independent and organize a government. So, before the Peace Conference met, there were already in Russia many states, such as Ukrania, Georgia, Armenia, Daghestan Union, Azerbaidjan, Bokhara, Siberia—we cannot name them all here. Poland's independence had been admitted in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Then there were Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Around the Baltic frontier, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and along the frontiers of Persia, Afghanistan, and China the Soviet republics took form. And Soviet Russia announced the renunciation of all the old imperialistic one-sided treaties of Czarist Russia. Persia was freed of her shackles, and China. The Bolsheviks made themselves the champions of all nationalist movements throughout Asia."

MINISTER JOHNSON AND THE CABLE-RADIO QUESTION

ACCORDING to a report which appeared in *The Shun Pao* on June 11, Nelson Johnson, the American Minister saw the Chinese Minister of Communications on June 10 upon which occasion there was a full discussion of the question of China's international communications. The report stated that Minister Johnson had inquired of Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications regarding the progress being made on the new radio stations now under construction. Mr. Wang declared that the new Chinese stations will be ready to communicate directly with the United States and Europe by the first of next September. In reference to Mr. Johnson's inquiry regarding the status of the negotiations between the Chinese Government and the so-called British-Danish cable trust, Mr. Wang explained that the original monopolies had been granted during the Manchu regime "without previous recognition of the Chinese Government," and that the monopoly clauses in the old agreements constituted an infringement upon China's sovereignty over telegraphic communications; that the contracts were not based on "mutual benefit or reciprocity." The National Government had therefore asked the British and Danish cable interests to send representatives to Nanking to discuss the question of a new and equitable contract to replace the one-sided monopoly agreement which expires at the end of the present year. At this meeting, which was held during April, the Chinese Government had informed the representatives of the cable companies that the old monopolies would not be continued after expiration, but that China would be willing to enter into new contracts containing equitable clauses. Although the Government had arranged for further conferences, the representatives of the companies in Shanghai are alleged to have failed to show up. Despite the "die-hard" attiude of the cable representatives, the Chinese Government was maintaining its stated position on the question, the Government's minimum conditions being the complete establishment of Chinese sovereignty, otherwise the right to control the receiving and sending stations

CHINA'S NEW RADIO STATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION



Above—Dormitory buildings for the housing of the staff at the large sending station being constructed at Chenju, located on the Shanghai-Nanking railway a few miles from Shanghai.

Above—The building which will house the "R. C. A." transmitting equipment at the Chenju station.

Left—Geo. A. Sheckelen, American Adviser to the Government Radio Administration; Cecil Bailey, American Radio Engineer and B. W. Chang, Chief Chinese radio engineer at the Linhong receiving station.

Above—Dormitory for the operating staff and workmen at the Linhong receiving station, located a few miles from Shanghai on the Liuho Motor Road.

Right—The Linhong receiving station, showing antenna for communicating directly with San Francisco.

Above—The building at the Linhong receiving station which will house the high-power machinery for direct communication between China and the United States and Europe.

established on Chinese soil, and the complete abrogation of all ex-territorial and monopolistic privileges. In reference to the recent demand of the cable trust that the Chinese Government immediately liquidate an outstanding indebtedness of $4,000,000 (Chinese currency) owed to the cable companies, Mr. Wang stated that the Ministry of Communications was floating a loan for $10,000,000 secured on the revenues of radio stations and cables, 40 percent of which would be used for the liquidation of the cable debt. The Minister of Communications also stated that the Chinese Government was taking steps to adjust a somewhat similar monopoly agreement with the Japanese pertaining to the Shanghai-Nagasaki cable.

This statement of Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, in the interview with the American Minister does much to clarify the present situation in respect to China's complications with the British-Danish cable companies. In early days when the telegraph was a new invention the Danish and British telegraph and cable interests established communication facilities in China and between China and foreign countries. They were given a monopoly contract such as no modern government would grant. The monopoly grant was for a period of thirty years, and in that time the foreign cable trust has amassed vast profits from China business. Like all monopolists they grew to think of China as their private field of exploitation and had no intention of ever permitting any other interests to share in the development of China's communications. Radio was unknown in those early days, hence nothing was said in the old concession agreements about radio. About a dozen years ago certain American radio interests attempted to enter the China field for the purpose of developing direct communication between China and the United States. But the American radio interests were blocked, largely due to pressure exerted upon the old Peking Governments by the cable interests and foreign governments behind them. But all things come to an end in time, even monopoly cable contracts, so this year the more intelligent National Government has taken steps to end the cable monopoly and at the same time develop direct radio communication between China, the United States and Europe. But the cable trust, having always enjoyed a monopoly can understand no other state of affairs; in other words, they are still trying to prevent China from going into the radio business. For several years the cable interests have permitted the Chinese Government to get behind on its accounts, the sum due now amounting to $4,000,000. Suddenly they demand that China pay up the old debt, otherwise the monopoly contracts must be continued. With a major civil war on her hands, China is naturally having difficulty in finding the money. The cable trust picked out a good time for pressing its demand for payment of the old loan, but one wonders whether these tactics will pay the cable companies in the long run. The cable companies deserve credit for their enterprise in early days in bringing the telegraph and cable to China, but they have been well paid for that enterprise. Obviously, they can not expect to maintain their monopoly in these modern days of radio competition, hence the futility of the present policy of the cable interests in trying to force a continuance of the old monopoly!

Situation Deadlocked in Honan—Attention Now Centered on Hunan and Shantung Fighting

Reports circulated by *Reuters* (British) service from Mukden, Peiping and Nanking that efforts were being made to bring about a compromise by peaceful means, were denied by Nanking. According to a report circulated by the *Kuo Min* (official) newg agency on Thursday, June 12, Marshal Feng had offered to join the Government and turn his troops against Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, providing Nanking would send him the sum of $3,000,000 for munitioning and paying his troops, but Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had rejected the offer and told Feng to show his good faith by first attacking the Shansi troops.

A report which appeared in the Chinese newspapers on June 12 stated that the Government troops practically had surrounded the Kuominchun forces at Lanfeng and the fall of that city was expected shortly. Also it was stated that there was no danger of the Government troops being ousted from Tsinan, the capital of Shantung.

The *Shun Pao* on Thursday evening, Juhe 12 received a message from Nanking statiug that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had returned to the Capital for the purpose ef conferring with Chang Ching-kiang, head of the Chekiang provincial government aud Liu Yu-chia, a representative of Chang Hsueh-liang of Mukden regarding certain peace proposals which had been made by Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek announced that the campaign against the Kwangsi rebels and Ironsides in Hunan would be concluded in one week.

THE OUTSTANDING elements in the domestic political-military situation in China at the present time are approximately as follows:

1—The military situation along the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow railways in Honan province has been deadlocked since May 30.

2—Kwangsi rebel troops and Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides" have occupied Changsha, capital of Hunan province, following strategic retreat of Government troops under Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government.

3—Tsinan, the capital of Shantung province is still held by the Government troops under Gen. Han Fu-chu, despite reports circulated by Japanese agencies that the Government would evacuate Tsinan and make a stand at Tsining.

4—Representatives of various anti-Nanking elements in the Kuomintang, who have been trying to reach an understanding at Peiping issued for publication a manifesto attacking Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, but could not reach an understanding for the formal issuance of the manifesto. Japanese *Rengo* report from Peiping on June 10 alleged that Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader had departed from Hongkong on June 9 for Peiping.

5—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of Northern Coalition still hesitates to seize Tientsin customs revenues and financial situation in the North continues serious.

6—Japanese *Rengo* report from Nanking on June 8 alleged that Feng Yu-hsiang had addressed a letter to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek admitting the existence of a military deadlock in Honan and suggesting that both he and Chiang Kai-shek retire. The receipt of this letter was denied by Gen. Chiang.

Probably the most accurate report regarding the military situation in Honan province where the forces of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang have been engaged in serious fighting for

practically a month appeared in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on June 5. This report quoted a foreigner who had been in Taiyuanfu (Yen's headquarters) on May 30 as stating that the Government troops had been steadily pressing the Northern allies along the Lung-Hai railway in the area between Kweiteh and Lanfeng and that the advantage had been with the Government troops until about June 1 when Lanfeng had been reached. Since that time serious fighting had been in progress with the advantage still on the side of the Government forces, but when the Nanking troops attempted to skirt Lanfeng they came into direct contact with the Kuominchun (Feng's forces) under Gen. Lu Chung-lin. While heavy losses had been suffered by both sides, the Government troops had not, as yet, been able to occupy Lanfeng. Feng Yu-hsiang, who was stated to have established his headquarters at Kaifeng, a short distance to the west of Lanfeng, had brought up all his available forces in an attempt to block the Nationalist advance. It was stated that Feng's troops were short of ammunition and that he had issued orders to his troops to remain on the defensive pending receipt of more ammunition. A report from Peiping stated that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had commandeered all motor busses in the Peiping area and had sent them to Honan for military use. This report caused the circulation of reports that Feng was preparing to retreat to Chengchow (junction of Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow railways) since no trenches had been constructed for the defense of Kaifeng. At the conclusion of several days' fighting in the vicinity of Lanfeng, which was stated as "indecisive," it was reported that the opposing forces are now facing each other along a line which runs roughly from a little south of Hsuchang on the Peiping-Hankow railway, through Tashihchiao, Laochiahsien, Anping, Luyi, Shihchenghsien, Kihsien to Yehchikang which is located on the Lung-Hai line a short distance to the east of Lanfeng. The Northerners were stated to be pushing toward Chowchiakow in eastern Honan near the Honan-Anhwei border in order to relieve Gen. Sun Tien-ying who was stated to have been cut off.

Apparently, it was at this point that Marshal Feng was alleged to have dispatched a message to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Kweiteh. According to the Japanese *Rengo* report on June 8 the Feng message, which was alleged to have been dropped from an airplane, suggested that in view of the fact that heavy losses had been suffered by both sides and "that both the Northern and Government forces are tired out and a deadlock had resulted—it is much desired that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and I resign our posts and go abroad." Continuing the *Rengo* report alleged that Gen. Chiang had held a military conference at Kweiteh to consider the Feng proposal and as a result, "it was regarded unlikely that Gen. Chiang would give the Feng proposal serious consideration." It was reported, however, that Gen. Chiang had issued orders to his troops to remain on the defensive on both the Lung-Hai and the Peiping-Hankow lines.

With the situation more or less deadlocked in Honan, the attention has shifted to Shantung and Hunan. In Shantung interest is centered on the attempt of Gen. Fu Tso-yi, a subordinate of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan who is defense commissioner at Tientsin, to cross the Yellow River and occupy Tsinanfu, the Shantung provincial capital. Tsinan is held by Gen. Han Fu-chu and while there have been frequent reports, circulated chiefly by the Japanese news agencies, that Gen. Han would evacuate the city in order to avoid a fight that might cause complications for the Japanese residents of the city, it appears that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek intends to maintain control of the city and the southern bank of the Yellow River. Attempts by another Northern General, Shih Yu-shan, a subordinate of Feng Yu-hsiang, to invade Shantung from the west in the vicinity of Tsaochow also had not been successful, this section of Shantung being defended by the Nationalist commander, Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan.

In regard to Hunan province, the Kwangsi rebel troops and the so-called "Ironsides" under the Left Wing Kuomintangist, Gen. Chang Fakwei, occupied Changsha, the capital of Hunan on June 4, the Government troops under Gen. Ho Chien having evacuated the city a few hours earlier. The Kwangsi troops which occupied Changsha were commanded by the Kwangsi commanders Bei Tsung-chi and Li Tsung-jen who had been defeated by the loyal Cantonese troops operating in Kwangsi province about two weeks previously. After defeat in Kwangsi, which also was due to an invasion from Yunnan province as well as from Canton, the Kwangsi rebels and Ironsides made a forced march into Hunan. Originally their forces were stated not to have exceeded 10,000 poorly armed and munitioned troops but they apparently made important additions to their forces from the communist and bandit gangs operating in the region, because the force that occupied Changsha was estimated at 30,000 and it was alleged that the Ironsides had also swelled their forces to 20,000 and were moving into Kiangsi with the object of occupying Nanchang, the provincial capital and then if successful, moving on Kiukiang on the Yangtsze river down stream from Hankow. As for the Kwangsi forces, it was stated that their intentions were to occupy Shasi to the west of Hankow in order to obtain the opium revenues of that center which are estimated at $3,000,000 monthly. In the meantime, the Government has rushed troops to the Hankow area to meet the new menace and also ordered the loyal Cantonese forces at Canton to move northward so as to launch a simultaneous attack upon the rear of the Kwangsi-Ironside rebels. Another Government force of about 10,000 troops transported northward from Canton by sea has also been sent to Kiukiang, the Government's purpose apparently being to launch an attack on the Southern rebel forces from both Kiukiang and Yochow. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has also sent a fleet of gunboats to the area to cooperate with his troops. A report by the *Kuo Min* (official) Nanking news service on June 9 stated that the Government's attack on the Kwangsi rebels at Changsha had been started on June 8 by the 4th Route Army under Gen. Ho Chien and by the Hupeh units under General Hsia Tou-yin (head of Kiangsi government) and Chien Ta-chun. In addition a Kwangtung division under Gen. Hsiang Han-ping, stationed in eastern Kwangtung had been ordered to Kiangsi to assist the 9th Route Kiangsi troops along the Kiangsi-Hunan border to prevent the Ironsides from entering Kiangsi.

The latest development in the Kuomintang Party situation from the standpoint of the efforts of representatives of various anti-Nanking factions to organize a provisional government in the North, was on May 30 when a so-called "joint-manifesto" was issued to the press by representatives of the Left Wing and Western Hills groups. But while the manifesto was issued to the newspapers, the leaders of the two factions could not agree upon the issuance of the Manifesto as a formal document of indictment of the National Government. The copy of the manifesto issued to the newspapers said that after the Nationalist occupation of Peiping in 1928 "hopes ran high in Party circles that the three principles of the people drafted by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen would be realized in the government of the country." The manifesto then declared that these hopes "were dashed to the ground by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek who had usurped all political power and had packed the Third National Congress held in Nanking in 1929 with his own adherents and had deprived the people of their personal and civic rights and thereby endangered the foundations of the state and party." In conclusion the manifesto alleged that all of the dissentions and troubles of the past year and a half were due to Gen. Chiang. Hence it was deemed necessary that a citizens conference should be called for the purpose of settling outstanding national problems and that the manifesto calling such a citizens conference would be based upon a manifesto issued by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1924. In addition to this manifesto issued jointly by the Left Wing and Extreme Right faction, it was stated that each group intended shortly to issue a separate manifesto explaining their respective positions regarding the unification of the two groups in the party. A report regarding the issuance of the manifesto which appeared in the *North China Star* on Monday, June 2 stated that Chen Kung-po, a representative of Wang Ching-wei, had departed from Peiping for Tientsin "and would not return to Peiping until an agreement had been reached regarding the issuance of the joint-manifesto as a formal document." In the meantime numerous telegrams had been dispatched to Wang Ching-wei in Hongkong urging him to proceed to the North as the only means of getting the groups together for the purpose of establishing a provisional government in Peiping. A Japanese *Rengo* message from Peiping on June 10 alleged that Wang Ching-wei had departed from Hongkong on June 8 for Peiping, but there was no confirmation of the report from Chinese sources.

An interesting sidelight on the squabbles between the Kuomintang "outs" in Peiping was provided in a reprint of a dispatch by David Fraser to the *London Times*, which appeared in Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's organ, *The Peiping Leader* (edited by Putnam Weale) on May 31. In his summary of the situation from the standpoint of the Party tangle, Mr. Fraser said that the National Government is dictated by the Kuomintang and it is charged against the party that it has become the creature of one man, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist military forces. For this reason the so-called Northern rebels or "Coalitionists," have centered their attacks on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and not against the National Government. Said Mr. Fraser, "Yen and Feng, therefore, have sought to avoid arousing criticism, which they would incur were they to attack the Government, and in denouncing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as a usurper, they hope at once to retain public favor and to enlist the support of all the politico-militarists who sail under the Kuomintang colors but point their guns at Chiang Kai-shek. *Nevertheless the Northern movement is really directed against the Kuomintang and against the theory that any party is competent to rule the country.*"

This statement by Mr. Fraser coincides with statements which previously have appeared in these columns to the effect that while Gen. Yen has tried to create the impression that he was in favor of "party unity," he has without question indicated that his real motive is to destroy the Kuomintang Party as the dominant political authority in the country. While he has permitted the Left Wing and Western Hills groups in the Kuomintang to carry on their negotiations in the North he has on the other hand constantly placed obstacles in the way of a compromise that might result in the creation of a genuine Kuomintang opposition in the North. A further proof of Gen. Yen's opposition to the Kuomintang has been provided in the writings of Putnam Weale, the British Journalist who is at the head of Yen's propaganda committee. While Weale has had much to say about the "restoration of the old order in the North," he has made no mention whatever regarding Kuomintang participation in the establishment of a new governmental regime. Also, it has only been quite recently that Weale permitted any mention of Northern Kuomintarg activities to appear in *The Leader*. The *Sin Wan Pao*, Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, on June 9 published a dispatch from Peiping, referring to the Kuomintang squabbles which stated that the opposing Kuomintang leaders had despaired of ever getting together and someone had suggested a new scheme by creating an "extraordinary supreme council" to be composed of four so-called "big heads" otherwise, Wang Ching-wei, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and Hsu Chung-chi, the last named being the leader of the so-called Western Hills, or "extreme-right" faction. It was suggested that these four might sign the long-discussed "anti-Chiang manifesto," but the Left Wing group had refused to consider this proposal due to Wang Ching-wei's opposition to military dictatorship. A further report in the *Sin Wan Pao* stated that all sides were bombarding Wang Ching-wei with telegrams urging him to proceed to Peiping as the only way out of the deadlock. A further report in the *Shun Pao* on June 10 from Peiping admitted the practical impossibility of solving the Party tangle without the presence of the Left Wing leader. This report stated that the leaders of the two factions of "outs" were attacking each other in the Peiping newspapers and that Wang Ching-wei had sent them a telegram from Hongkong urging them to keep quiet.

A further insight into the problems of the Northern Coalitionists from the standpoint of finances was provided by a United Press report from Peiping which appeared in the *North China Daily News* on June 10. This report stated that "in the mad scramble for funds to carry on the war, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and his associates have

penalized Chinese business to the uttermost limits of its endurance. They have imposed additional taxes on everybody and issued 'military notes' which shop-keepers were forced to accept at their face value, although they were not soundly secured. The first issue of these notes, tc the amount of $6,000,000 caused a panic in the Peiping and Tientsin markets." Continuing it was stated that the taxicab and motor-bus services in North China were paralyzed by Yen's commandeering of cars, the owners only receiving a promise of payment "after the war." In addition the railways had been forced to lend their available rolling stock for troop transport. It was stated that the merchants in Peiping were pinning their faith on a return of the Capital to the North, a feeling which Yen has carefully nurtured in order to obtain funds for his war against the Government.

WHAT THE CHINESE PAPERS SAY

A *Kuo Wen* (independent) service message from Mukden on June 3 stated that all high military and political leaders in the Three Eastern Provinces had gathered in Shenyang (Mukden) for the announced purpose of participating in the celebration of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang's thirtieth birthday, but that the real purpose was to discuss further the attitude of Manchuria on the political situation in China proper as well as the Sino-Russian situation. It was stated that the National Government had sent a high official in the person of Li Shih-tseng to Mukden to participate in the conference and as a result Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang had reiterated his determination to "remain neutral for the present," which was interpreted in Nanking circles as indicating that Manchuria shortly would come in on Nanking's side.

A dispatch in the *Shun Pao* from Amoy, Fukien province, on June 10 stated that Gen. Liu Ho-ting, commander of the Government troops at Foochow had defeated a rebel force under Gen. Liu Hsing-tang who was alleged to be in league with the communist gangs. It was claimed that the Government troops had captured 800 rifles, 4 machine guns and two field guns which the rebels were using against the city.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on June 8 announced the appointment of Gen. Ho Yao-tsu as director of the Generalissimo's headquarters at Hsuchow. This report was largely responsible for the circulation of rumors that Gen. Chiang had been seriously wounded and it had been necessary for him to return to Nanking for medical treatment. Reports that Gen. Chiang had been seriously wounded by a gunshot wound in the left arm had been in circulation for several days, but were denied from Nanking.

Report from Nanking which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on June 9 stated that the Government troops operating on the Peiping-Hankow railway in Honan province had occupied the city of Hsuchang after a battle lasting seven days and that the Government forces were marching on Sincheng and Suchow which are southward of Chengchow.

A report in the Leftist paper, *Keh Min Jit Pao* on June 10 alleged that Tang Shen-tse, ousted Hunanese commander who was defeated by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in Honan province late last year, was planning to return to Hunan to assume command of his old troops following the ousting of Gen. Ho Chien.

The official *Kuo Min* news agency report on June 10 from Gen. Chiang's headquarters at Hsuchowfu (at junction of Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow railways) stated that the Northern rebel Shansi forces had attempted a counter attack on the Government forces near Lanfeng but had been repulsed. The report stated that with the exception of air-raids, the situation was quiet on the Lung-Hai sector.

The *Kuo Min* news agency on June 10 issued a report from Nanking stating that the Military headquarters had denied that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang had sent a letter to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek suggesting they both resign.

A *Reuter* report from Hankow on June 10 stated that the Government troops under Gen. Ho Chien had evacuated Yochow and had dropped back further toward Hankow. It was stated that the present whereabouts of Ho Chien were not known and that his troops appeared to lack enthusiasm.

A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service on June 10 from Tsinan stated that Gen. Fu Tso-yi's (Northern) troops were trying to attack Chouchun to the east of Tsinan and that on account of the uncertainty of the situation, the Japanese residents at Tsinan had completed arrangements for protecting themselves. Another *Rengo* message from Hankow stated that the situation remained quiet at Hankow despite the reports of gains by the Kwangsi forces and Ironsides to the south.

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, head of the Northern Coalition, on June 1 issued a statement charging three foreign companies in Shanghai with the underwriting of Nanking's recent $24,000,000 loan. The names of the three companies mentioned in Yen's telegram were E. D. Sassoon and Company (British), British-American Tobacco Company (British) and Andersen, Meyer and Company (American). Yen's telegram which was made public by his commissioner of foreign affairs in Peiping and published in the *Peiping Leader* on June 1 alleged that Chinese banks in Shanghai had refused to underwrite Nanking's latest loan because of Gen. Yen's recent threat, hence the National Government had raised the loan through the aforementioned foreign firms. It was also stated that Gen. Yen had referred the matter to the foreign legations in Peiping.

The British-American Tobacco Company recently issued a formal denial of a previous charge from Gen. Yen's camp that it had participated in National Government financing.

While no official denial of Yen's charges had been made by the National Government, it was indicated that they were without foundation and reflected the serious financial situation prevailing in the North due to Yen's failure to realize his scheme for seizing the customs revenue in Tientsin. It was rumored during the week that in the event Gen. Yen attempted to carry out his threat to seize the Tientsin customs revenues, that the National Government probably would close the Port of Tientsin, thus resulting in a complete shut-down of foreign trade in the Tientsin customs district.

BANDIT-COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

Swatow, May 28—Situation tense due reports of threatened communist attack from Kwangtung border; rumored communist leaders Chu and Mao are near Swatow; government sent troops to Swabue to guard against communist attack.

Swatow, June 2—Uneasiness felt because of report that two brigades of Kwangtung troops which rebelled two months ago and joined communist gang under Chu and Mao, are planning to attack city.

Hankow, June 4—Due to communist-bandit menace the Hankow Consular Body advised foreigners in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi to evacuate. Finnish missionaries all evacuated Hunan following murder three of their missionaries, by communists.

Amoy, June 4—The 4th regiment mutinied at Futang, killed captain and retreated toward Chinghai near Swatow; 30 of mutineers arrested but remainder escaped.

Kiukiany, June 4—Communist-bandit gang under Fang and Shao invaded Sinying, Kiangsi province, but defeated by military after five-hour battle; 200 bandit-communists killed.

Nanking, June 4—Dispatches from Kiukiang state that bandit-communist force under Fang and Shao which invaded Sinying, Kiangsi, were defeated by Govenment troops in battle lasting five hours; 200 bandits killed, remainder dispersed.

Shanghai, June 5—Four Chinese allegedly involved in holding up of launch in Whangpoo and looting of Whangpoo Conservancy Board's payroll on Friday, May 30, were remanded for further hearing in Special District Court. Hold-up resulted in shooting of J. R. Harder, who later died, and serious wounding of J. G. Irvine, both being British employes of Board. Three Chinese members of Board also shot, one dying instantly.

Foochow, June 5—Chow Wei, notorious communist leader captured, looted town Shanghang in Fukien province.

Hankow, June 5—Young Chinese communists distribute literature put up posters announcing communist uprising on June 15.

Nanchang, June 6—Town of Suikinghsien in western Fukien on Kiangsi-Fukien border looted by bandit-com-

(*Continued on page 71*)

Simon Report Arouses India's Derision

The outstanding feature of the Indian situation during the week was the publication of the first part of the Simon report; the second part is to be issued June 24. The Report recognizes "that among all educated Indians there is expression of a demand for equality with Europeans and resentment against any suspicion of differential treatment and that it would be a profound error to belittle the Indian Nationalist movement, which although it directly affects the hopes of a very small fraction of the population of India, nevertheless concentrates all the forces roused by the appeal to national dignity and to national self-consciousness."

The Swarajist newspapers commented sarcastically on the report. The Bombay *Chonicle* characterized it as an "insult." The Indian *Daily Mail* described it as a rather badly cooked ricepudding strongly flavored with the cinnamon of die-hardism. Indians associated with the Liberal parties were scarcely less critieal.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, a member of the Council of State of the Government of India and President of the Liberal Federation, said he anticipated that the Commissioners' recommendations will give India as little as possible and keep England's hold on her as long as possible. Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalval, Advocate in the High Court, Bombay, and late Member of the Executive Council, Bombay, expressed himself as being equally certain that the recommendations of the Simon Commission will never satisfy Indian national aspirations.

"Swaraj Bhavan"

India and Canada is the name of a well-edited monthly journal published in Vancouver by Kartar Singh, The April issue makes note of the fact that Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Nationalist party in India, who up to the first month of this year (when he resigned) was leader of the opposition in the Indian parliament, has handed over "Anand Bhavan," his palatial home at Allahabad, to the Indian National Congress, for the permanent location of its headquarters. It has been renamed "Swaraj Bhavan" and will henceforth house the secretariat of the Congress. Many an important conference in the history of Nationalist India was held at this house and many a grave and vital decision arrived at there. It is said that one time Pandit Motilal used to be so fastidious that he even sent his laundry to Paris and lived a life of considerable luxury. Now he wears rough home-spun Khadar. This change has been due to the tremendous influence which Mahatma Gandhi's life of service and self renunciation has had upon a large number of his countrymen in every walk of life.

The Gagged Silence

(From "Young India," published at Ahmedabad)

The cordon of censorship which the authorities have established renders it next to impossible to arrive at the exact truth about the disturbances that have recently been reported from various parts of the country. Invariably there are conflicting versions, the official and the popular one. The one thing, however, that emerges from a close study of these different reports and from the news that has percolated through the "gagged silence" is that the spirit of vengeance is abroad among a certain section of those who are in charge of maintaining "law and order" and that it is determined to spare no means to crush the new spirit of independence that is at present firing the masses. What generally happens is something like this. There is a big mass demonstration accompanied by a general spirit of selfassertion among the people. Occasionally there is some petty altercation with the police. This is termed "fracas." If it is accompanied or followed by some stray stonethrowing, and some police officer is by chance hit; the "fracas" becomes a "riot" and serves as an excuse for the police to open fire. If the number of casualties among the police as a result of stonethrowing happens to be somewhat large or some British officer or military man receives more or less severe injury the "riot" becomes a "disturbance" and the military is called in and the entire civil population given over to the tender mercies of a martial law regime. This is what in varying degrees and with some variations has happened in Karachi and Delhi, Madras and Peshawar. It was just the other day that "Scrutator" in the *Indian Daily Mail* gave out for what it was worth what was told him by a "senior military officer." "You can take it from me" this gentleman is reported to have told "Scutator" "that shooting (in Peshawar) went for very much longer than has been stated in the newspapers. we taught the blighters a lesson which they won't forget. And if we were only allowed to repeat this, there would be no more trouble. Our fellows stood there shooting down the agitators and leaders who were pointed out to them by the poilce. It was not a case of a few volleys, it was a case of continuous shooting."

Now whether this statement is correct in every detail or not, it certainly bears out in main features the reports that have come through the non-official channels and its spirit is reflected in the reports sent out by the privileged special correspondents of some of the Anglo-Indian papers. In the face of all this the refusal of the Government to allow Pandit Motilalji to conduct the inquiry into the Peshawar happenings can therefore mean only one thing, *i. e.*, that the military in charge of Peshawar do not feel satisfied that the spirit of the people has yet been sufficiently broken and so are anxious to continue the reign of terror without any interruption from outside till "All is quiet on the Northern front" or to use the paraphrase of it by the special correspondent to the *Times*, "till time has mellowed down some of the present prejudices, and misunderstandings born of ignorance, hatred and vicious propaganda"—a fine way this of overcoming "prejudices born of ignorance" by martial law!

Disorders in French Indo-China

The telegrams from India and Indo-China continue to show a great similarity, all testifying to the fact that in both countries there is wide-spread latent opposition to alien rule, with numerous overt acts of rebellion, which in many instance are repressed, or at least in some cases attempted to be suppressed with rigor, and even brutality.

A message from Dabat, Indo-China, end of last week stated that there was a serious affray at Phuiam in the Province of Cholon when the Annamite Guards fired on 2,000 demonstrators. Two of the demonstrators were killed and 17 wounded.

A previous report stated that the police were compelled to fire upon demonstrators near Saigon and Hocmon, killing several and wounding scores of others.

There is every evidence that a strict censhorship is being enforced on news out of Indo-China.

Exhibition is Held By Institution for Chinese Blind

The Institution for the Chinese Blind at 4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai, gave an exhibition June 7 of work done by inmates of the institution. The wickerware was of especially good workmanship. The institution is supported mostly by charity but inmates who have means pay for themselves. It was founded by Doctor John Fryer, Professor Emeritus of Oriental Languages and Literature, University of California, in the spring of 1911. The work of the father is now being carried on by the son George B. Fryer, who is superintendent of the institution.

Dr. Lim Becomes Professor of Bacteriology at P. U. M. C.

Dr. C. E. Lim retired from the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau at Peiping last week to take up his appointment as professor of bacteriology at the Peiping Union Medical Colleges. Dr. Lim, during his term as acting directer of the Bureau, superintended the reorganization of its activities. It has a plant worth quarter of a million dollars and it is the only institution of its kind in China for the manufacture of vaccines and serums.

New Portuguese Minister to be Appointed to China

The death of Dr. Antonio Patricio, the new Minister of Portugal to China, occurred at Macao last week. Dr. C. T. Wang cabled to the Chinese Minister at Lisbon to convey to the Portuguese Government the condolences of the National Government. The Portuguese Foreign Minister, in expressing appreciation for the Chinese Government's condolences, intimated that a successor to Dr. Patricio would be appointed in the near future.

Harbin Has Typhus Epidemic

(From a Harbin correspondent)

A typhus epidemic has been raging in Harbin for two months. The pestilence broke out early in April last when a number of homeless destitutes were discovered with typhus in one of the doss-houses, in which the conditions of life are almost indescribably horrible, they being night shelters for the homeless of this city who spend the day time begging for alms, mixing with the pedestrians on the sidewalks. The rate for a night is ten cents per capita. These night lodgers sleep in their ragged, dirty insect-laden clothing, lying close to one another on the floor or on the boards fitted along the walls, while straw or hay turned into minute pieces through long use,—an inexhaustible source of dirt and dust,—is the only bedding. When the author of this article ventured to enter one of the houses he saw what in the dim light of a kerosene lamp appeared to him as a heap of human bodies lying in various poses on the floor and the boards, and he was almost overpowered with the smell of alcohol exhaled by the sleepers, mixed with the smell of cheap tobacco smoke and the stench of bodies unwashed for months. These houses—there being quite a number of them in the city—are the nucleuses of the disease.

Precautionary Measures Taken

The Medical Department of the Municipal Board and the Medical Society of Harbin have joined their efforts to fight the disease. The Press, too, has devoted much space to warning the public. While the victims of the disease were found among the homeless destitutes only, the public remained indifferent, though it was repeatedly warned by the physicians through the Press and lectures. But when a number of cases were reported to have occurred among the well-to-do the people of Harbin became alarmed; many began to avoid riding in tram-cars, and gave up visiting theatres, public bath rooms, etc.

30 Cases a Day—Death Rate 23%

In April the officially registered cases numbered 205. by Many persons who are down with typhus do not make it known for fear of being taken to the epidemic hospital where they think they will get poor treatment. They prefer to stay at home. The number of cases culminated in 30 a day about the middle of May. So far the total number of cases amounts to about 650, with the approximate death rate of 23 percent. Fresh cases being reported every day, the end of the malady is not yet in sight.

Harbin, May 30, 1930.

The National Government and the Sale of the Telephone Co.

According to a report appearing In the *Sinwanpao*, one of the leading Chinese dailies, the Ministry of Communications has fully determined to secure the rendition of the telephone rights in the International Settlement and French Concession in order to keep the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. from falling into the hands of foreigners. A representative of the Ministry is further reported to have declared that the National Government will not recognize any arrangements which may be entered into between the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

The report declared that the Ministry of Communications as far back as September 4, 1929 had decided to secure the rendition of the telephone rights of the foreign settlement and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was requested to take the matter up with the Consular Body. It branded as untrue the reports appearing in foreign newspapers to the effect that no formal letters or memorandums had been received from the Chinese authorities by the Consular Body or the Telephone Company. In spite ef the letter of September, 4, 1929 tenders were invited for the purchase of the company.

The Ministry of Communications requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 30 to take the matter up with the Consular Body and inform them that the Chinese Government would not recognize any arrangement which may be entered into for the sale of the Telephone Company to foreigners without the approval of the Chinese Government.

A *Kuo Min* report from Nanking on June 11 stated that the National Government has instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to issue a declaration regarding the proposed sale of the Telephone Company.

In its official statement of policy regarding the matter, which was released on June 11, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that the decision of the Shanghai Municipal Council to accept the tender of the I.T. and T. is by no means a fair deal to the Chinese since 60 percent of the capital in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company is Chinese, according to a report in the *Shun Pao*. Moreover, the report continued, the decision to give the company a 40-years franchise is monopolistic and without a legal basis. Therefore, the Government considers it an opportune time to officially declare that it will not recognize any deal of the kind proposed. The statement further declares that the Government is determined to purchase the interests of the Telephone Company as telephone facilities, whether in Chinese territory or in the foreign settlements, should be under State control. In this way the service would be greatly improved as it would be operated purely as a public utility instead of for the benefit of private gain.

Proposed Chinese Land Law Recognizes Private Ownership

The Draft Land Law was discussed by Hu Han-min at the weekly memorial service held in Nanking June 9 at the Kuomintang Headquarters. The fundamental principle upon which the Draft Land Law is based, he said, was the principle of equitable distribution of land as advocated by Sun Yat-sen. In advocating the principle of equitable distribution of land, Mr. Hu quoted Sun Yat-sen's doctring that the very fact that a man was living on a tract of land, naturally entitled him to the use of the land; while in levying taxes on land, the socalled unearned increment should revert to the community.

Dr. Sun had disapproved of the Soviet theory and also of Single Tax. According to Dr. Sun's plan the land taxes are to be levied according to the prices assessed and declared by the land-owners themselves, but increases in land values due to general improvement of social conditions must go to the community.

The following are some of the points incorporated in the articles of the Land Law which have already been adopted by the Legislative Yuan, as elucidated by the speaker:

"The right of ownership of all the land of the country rests with the entire people though private ownership of land is also recognized, in so far as it does not interfere with the public weal. The right of using and enjoying the land by private persons is, therefore, subject to certain limitations. These provisions are formulated in the light of the Party's principles and the existing customs of the country. The main difference between our Law and that of Soviet Russia is that we recognize all the rights of use, appropriation of the products and disposal of land as included in the right of ownership, though the exercise of the right is subject to limitations. In order to encourage private owners to improve their lands, heavier taxes will be imposed upon 'Waste-land' (unbuilt or uncultivated), such taxes to be decreased proportionately as improvement of the land is gradually carried out.

"With regard to land registration the registration fee will be low but the registration regulations will be rigidly enforced. In case of mistakes in the process of registration, the responsible officials shall be liable for payment of compensation when losses are sustained by the owners through such mistakes.

"With respect to the leasing of farms by the farmers the provisions are drafted with due consideration of the customs and traditional practice of the country. The basic principle is that he who cultivates land shall have title to the land, so that any one who wishes to cultivate may be enabled to do so."

Spanish Priests Located; Mr. and Mrs. Porteous Still Being Held

A *Reuter* dispatch from Hankow on June 8 stated that the two Spanish priests, Father Deno and Father Avita, who were captured last April by bandits, have been located in the mountains along the Honan-Hupeh border. The report says that they are being well treated, but that the bandits are demanding arms and ammunition from the Chinese authorities as a condition of their release.

A Nanchang correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* on June 2 reported that Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, who were captured when the town of Yuanchow, Kiangsi was looted, are still being held and that fears for their safety are increasing. The bandit chief, Pen Teh-hwai has already been given $3,000 in cash and $1,200 worth of medicines, for which he signed an order for their release, but his subordinates are still holding the missionaries and have renewed their original demand of $60,000.

Central China and the War

BY C. T. LIANG

AT last the long expected war between the North and the South which had been brewing for the last half year has broken out on a grand scale. In fact, when General Chiang paid his last visit to this center, evidences of approaching military action began to show up on every side. Right then, troops and air squadrons were being withdrawn from the Siangfan border for service at the Ping-han front. The first batch of war-area propagandists arrived at Hankow from Nanking. The removal of the various military hospitals and the withdrawal of garrison troops from the remoter districts of the Province all pointed to a more aggressive campaign than was at first imagined.

Roughly the reasons that impelled Nanking to assume the offensive run as follows:—

First, both sides had completed all necessary preparations for an active war in May. If we take a longer view of the whole situation, the present crisis had its inception in the secret Tientsin Conference held last winter. Since then, the situation took an uglier turn, prompting both the North and the South to prepare for a decision on the battle-fields. Showing himself a better strategist than his Northern antagonist, General Chiang immediately concentrated the pick of his troops at Hsuchow, the gateway to Nanking, whence serious onslaught on his power might come. By the end of April last, the Northern Coalition had also perfected arrangements leading to a clash. Despite the rumored good offices of General Chang Hsueh-liang, who offered suggestions for a peaceful settlement, war was by then becoming unavoidable, the only question being which side was to fire the first shot.

Secondly, further delays would only impair the authority of the National Government at Nanking. Strictly speaking, a National Government is supposed to exercise effective control throughout the length and breadth of the country. But since 1929 the Nanking Government had to confront a seriee of revolts against its authority though by different means the Government had been able to maintain its power. The constant outbreak of uprisings at premediated intervals and in rapid succession could not fail to occasion serious skepticism about the permanence and stability of the present Government at Nanking. Compared to the previous revolts, however, the present one is undoubtedly the most menacing. In order to repair its lost prestige and authority Nanking must start quickly to remove the thorn in its side and work wonders in regaining the confidence of the people.

Fine Morale of Troops

General Chiang was rather surprised at the fine morale displayed by the troops at the front. What had previously determined General Chiang in favor of a defensive policy concerns the fighting quality of his troops. During his surveying trip to the Tsingpu and Pinghan fronts as the hour of conflict drew nearer, he discoverod an unexpectedly fine morale among the rank and file, to his utter wonderment. The number of military commanders volunteering to join the front ranks likewise afforded him renewed courage and energy. Therefore, as soon as he landed in Nanking, he gave orders for an attack before the Northern Coalition could order the general offensive which was scheduled for the middle of May.

As the situation now stands the military center of gravitation is still in the eastern section of the Lunghai Railway where North faces South in a straight line extending from Lanfeng to Kweiteh. Up to this time the Government forces had scored some initial and striking victories over the grey units which sold their allegiance to the Northern Coalition for a consideration. These quick successes seem to have strengthened the Government position a great deal.

Along the Pinghan Line the Government forces under the command of General Ho Chen-chun are pushing forward too. Reports have it that they have already captured Linyin and Chowchiakow on both sides of the Ping-Han Railway from Fan Chung-hsin's ruffians and are now closing in upon Hsuchang, the fall of which is momentarily expected.

The Plans of the Northerners

The Northern Coalition Army appears to be concentrating its main attention on the Lunghai line, taking merely a defensive attitude as regards the Ping-Han line. It appears to think that, as the mainstay of the Government army lies in eastern Honan, its triumph at this sector will decide the final results of the present war and that Wuhan would fall into its hands like ripe fruits from the tree. Conversely, if it fail in eastern Honan, any success along the Ping-Han line would help little.

The Government forces are not keeping up the former rate of rapid progress. On the Lunghai front, after routing the various gray units under Wan Hsien-tsai and Sun Tien-yin, they get into contact with the pick of the northern troops which do not trade their allegiance so easily as the gray units, nor are they such facile objects of conquest as the latter. It is only natural that victory won at this section by whichever side will involve much blood-shedding. On the Ping-Han front, the Third Army Corps is withal facing the real Kuominchun, whose fighting quality cannot be doubted. This being the case, the present war may not be concluded for sometime to come, unless sudden developments such as treachery come upon the scene.

The Wuhan population recently fell prey to a "red" scare, which under the invisible guidance of Soviet agents, made concerted efforts to approach the Central China metropolis from Hanchuan, on the Han River, Sinti, on the Yangtze River, and Tungchen, in southern Hupeh. Fortunately, this plot was nipped in the bud by the presence of two Szechuen Divisions, one of which is garrisoning western Hupeh and another eastern Hupeh, and the arrival of the Model Division from Nanking for gendarmerie duty here. Recently, there is a rumor that Chang Fah-kwei's "Ironsides" have already reached Hengchow, Hunan, en route to attacking Wuhan from the rear. Judging by the new arrangement agreed to between Mayor Liu Wen-tao and General Ho Chien and the concentration of Kwangtung troops at the Kiangsi border, the "Ironsides" yet may not become an immediate danger.

But what constitutes the deadliest enemy to the Central Provinces, especially Hupeh, is the large-scale desertion of the agricultural fields by farmers consequent to the ever-widening activities of bandit gangs in the country side. From time immemorial, the three central Provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi have been rice-producing regions of the country. Even in Hupeh the local population used to produce enough rice of inferior grades for domestic needs. Since the bandits held sway in these provinces, the farmers, in fear of being impressed into bandit service, had to flee for their lives. In consequence Hunan inaugurated a ban on rice export and so did Kiangsi and Anhwei. The authorities of Hupeh, seeing the scarcity of rice supply, have seen fit to arrange with Anhwei, Hunan and Kiangsi for some importation of rice. This indeed is the most dangerous point in the present situation. Unless, therefore, the existing civil war concludes its labors early and the Government launches an immediate campaign against the bandits, it is feared that the Central Provinces may one day have to suffer the painful experiences of Soviet Russia in the years, 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Hankow, May 30, 1930.

North Kiangsu Expects Fine Wheat Crop

Reports from North Kiangsu are to the effect that said region is destined to have the finest wheat crop in many years. A correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* states that at Haichow he measured some of the wheat which was five feet four inches from the ground. Reports from the Sutsien, Yaowan sections are that the wheat crop there also bids fair to be unprecedented.

The correspondent adds that bandits are very active north and west of Sutsien, also in the extreme northern portion of the province, north of Chink'eo, but taking North Kiangsu as a whole bandit activities are probably less than in former years.

Japanese Military Instructors Replace Germans in North China

In a recent telegran from Peiping, D. C. Bess, *United Press* correspondent, stated that Chinese military leaders in Manchuria and also in North China have apparently decided to adopt Japanese military methods and to turn over the direction of their military schools to Japanese experts. A considerable number of Japanese officers are stated to have been coming to Peiping and Mukden recently, without much publicity from any source. There are now five Japanese instructors in the Military Staff College at Peiping, and seven Japanese aviation officers are detailed to the Aviation School at Mukden. These appointments, Mr. Bess says, are especially significant because German instructors were first used in the Peiping school, and the Mukden aviation school issued an announcement recently that French instructors would be used. It now seems that Japanese are being substituted in both cases.

Business Opportunities

The following inquiries from manufacturers and merchants in the United States have been received at the U. S. Consulate-General in Shanghai. Readers of *The Review* who may be interested in communicating with these firms should write to the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, giving the number of the item and the file number in each case.

No. 302—Talking Motion Picture Accessories.
A Chelsea, Mass., manufacturer of talking motion picture accessories desires the services of a local agent. (FileNo. 840.6)

No. 303—Office supplies: Carbon Paper, Inks, Typewriter Ribbons Etc.
A Chicago manufacturer of office supplies desires a local distributor to act on a commission basis. (File No. 868.33)

No. 304—Dental Rubbers
A Long Island City, N.Y., manufacturer of dental rubbers desires to place his goods on the Shanghai market. (File No. 868.47)

No. 305—Spray Drying Machines For Drying Eggs
A Los Angeles concern desires catalogs or photographs of German-manufactured egg drying machines. File No. 866.12)

No. 306—Strawbraid & Ladies' Straw Hat Bodies
A Chicago firm desires to import strawbraid and ladies' straw hat bodies. (File No. 868.16)

No. 307—Chinese Theatrical Costumes; Unusual Curios, Korean, Mongolian and Thibetan Puppets and Marionettes.
A New York concern desires to make connections with exporters of the above-named articles. (File No. 867.6)

No. 308—Ladies' Wearing Apparel
A Los Angeles exporter of ladies' wearing apparel desires contact with local concerns and shops with facilities for selling such products. (File No. 610.1)

No. 309—Tennis Racket Strings
A Washington, D. C., manufacturer of Tennis racket strings desires a local agent. Samples received. (File No. 867.1)

No. 310—Rubber Mill Machinery
A Trenton, N. J., manufacturer of rubber mill machinery desires the names of Shanghai manufacturers of rubber goods. (File No. 868.47)

No. 311—Edible Coconut Oil, Soft and Hard Coconut Butter
An Elmhurst, (Long Island, N.J.,) manufacturer of the above products desires a local sales agent (File No. 869.5 & 869.11)

No. 312—Hardware and Tools
A Toms River, N.J., manufacturers' export agent desires to market tools and hardware in Shanghai. (File No. 866.16)

No. 313—Trunks
A manufacturer of trunks in New York desires local representation. (File No. 868.44)

No. 314—Textiles
A New York manufacturer of textiles desires a Shanghai representative. (File No. 868)

No. 315—Inexpensive Oriental Novelties
A Newton, Iowa, concern desires to purchase cheap Oriental novelties which can be converted to advertising uses. (File No. 867.6)

No. 316—Slightly Used Hair, old Feathers
A Chelsea, Mass., dealer in slightly used hair which has been accumulated from old automobiles, mattresses, cushions, etc., and old feathers from feather beds desires a Shanghai sales outlet. (File No. 868.28/862.2)

No. 317—Rubber Products.
An Akron, Ohio, manufacturer of rubber belts, and rubber floor mats for automobiles desires contact with a Shanghai wholesale distributor. (File No. 868. 47)

No. 318—Ginseng.
A New York exporter of Ginseng desires the names of Shanghai firms interested in Ginseng in order to forward them his price list and catalog. (File No. 861. 4)

No. 319—Crude Lump Sulphur and Refined Sulphur
A New York concern desires to get in touch with local concerns interested in the importation of sulphur. (File No. 869. 2)

No. 320—Portable and Stationary Air Compressors
A West Chester, Pa., manufacturer of air compressors desires representation. (File No. 866.12)

No. 321—Dried Fruits: Apples and Prunes Chiefly
A Seattle packer of dried fruits desires to market his dried fruit products in the Shanghai market. (File No. 869. 11)

No. 322—Rebuilt Second-Hand Machine Tools
A Los Angeles rebuilder of second-hand machine tools desires a Shanghai agent to work on a commission basis. (File No. 866.12)

No. 232—Gifu Pongee
A New York concern desires to import Gifu Red and Blue Label Silk Pongee, 48/50 yds., 33" wide. (File No. 868.15)

No. 324—Shoe Polish
A large New York manufacturer of shoe polishes desires representation for the sale and distribution of its well known products. (File No. 868.46)

No. 325—Jewellers' Machinery and Tools
A Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturer of the above desires a sales agent. (File No. 866.12)

No. 326—Agricultural Machinery
A Californian business house desires a representative to distribute their agricultural machinery products.

No. 327—Sesame Oil
A concern in Kansas City desires to import Chinese sesame oil. (File No. 869.11)

No. 328—Small Machinery
A New York organization desires a Shanghai distributor for its line of small machinery. (File No. 866. 12)

No. 329—Tea And Sesame Seed
A New Orleans concern desires to import Chinese tea and sesame seed from a Shanghai concern which has no American agent. (File No. 861.33)

No. 330—Chocolate, Cocoa & Coatings
A San Francisco manufacturer of chocolate desires a Shanghai distributor. (File No. 610.1)

No. 331—Ambergris, Civet & Musk
A Freeport (Illinois) concern desires to import the above commodities. (File No. 869.5)

No. 332—Old Newspapers
A Los Angeles concern desires to market old newspapers in Shanghai. (File No. 868.32)

No. 333—Non-Electrical Washing Machines
A New York concern desires local representation for its make of washing machines. (File No. 866.12)

Japanese to Start Trans-Pacific Airway Service

Rengo reports from Tokyo that a group of prominent Japanese intends to start a Trans-Pacific air service. The proposed company, known as the Trans-Pacific Airway Company, is to be capitalized at 120,000,000 yen and is to maintain a regular aerial trip across the Pacific Ocean from Tokyo to San Francisco with three Zeppelin airships. The contract for the purchase of the Zeppelin airships of 128 type is now being negotiated between the Berlin branch of the Mitsubishi Firm and the Zeppelin Company. According to the present plan of the promoters, six monthly journeys are to be maintained on the route and 40 passengers will be accommodated at each journey. It is said that if everything goes well, the plan will materialize some time in July or August next year.

European-Asiatic Railways Through Traffic Conference

The Trans-Siberian Railway Co. is endeavoring to establish through traffic relations with the C. E. R., and the Japanese domestic railways. The Department of Railways of Japan has taken this matter into serious consideration, and as reported, is making preparations for inviting China and U. S. S. R. to a special conference for discussion of the said question. As soon as the invited parties give their consent, the conference will take place at Dairen early the coming October. The Department of Railways of Japan will submit to the conference a proposal regarding the Asiatic-European through traffic with a view to effect the shortening of time by 40 hours throughout the whole line, i. e. the time between Tokyo and Moscow will be shortened to 10½ days On the other hand, the Trans-Siberian Railway Co. is also planning to shorten the time by 10 hours on the Moscow-Manchouli Line beginning from the end of the month.

Shanghai's "Under-Cover" Vices

(*China Critic, May* 29, 1930)

Shanghai has often been called the Paris of the Orient. This is only half true. Shanghai has all the vices of Paris and more, but boasts of none of its cultural influences. The Municipal Orchestra is uncertain of its future, and the removal of the city library to its new premises has only shattered our hopes for better reading facilities. The Royal Asiatic Society has been denied all support from the Council for the maintenance of its library which is the only center for research in this metropolis. It is, therefore, no wonder that men and women, old or young, poor or rich, turn their minds to mischief and lowly pursuits of pleasure, and the laxity of police regulations has aggravated the situation.

Firstly, the amusement resorts, like the New World and the Great World, are degenerating into scenes of obscenity, now worse than ever. Only recently at one of these resorts, beer was offered free to all visitors on a Sunday afternoon. If we were informed correctly, at least 5,000 bottles of beer were opened in a short time, and children under 10 years of age were seen drinking from the bottles. The shows inside were not fit for words, and yet they were open to children. We do not begrudge the public innocent pastimes but degeneracy, if allowed to perpetuate itself, will suck the vitality of our manhood. It is as easy to provide wholesome fun and make money as it is to offer obscene entertainments at the risk of polluting the public mind. The visitors are, of course, Chinese, and the situation affects the foreign community so little that our City Fathers can well afford to overlook it. We wonder if their sense of moral responsibility has not been dulled by other considerations.

"Massage" Establishments

Secondly, the massage establishments are simply scandalous. One has only to read their Chinese Advertisements to know what they are for. Both Avenue Joffre and Range Road are thronging with these establishments. Formerly this seemed to be an exclusive Russian enterprise, but of late Chinese girls have invaded this field, apparently with success. Massage in itself is a desirable thing for certain physical ailments, but this is not a service that can be rendered by an inexperienced person. We presume that such establishments are run with licenses issued by the municipal authorities concerned. The public is certainly entitled to know the qualifications of a masseuse and the test she has to pass before being given a license. If no license were required, then it is high time that the municipal authorities should require each establishment to secure a license. If licenses are at present required, then we may be pardoned for saying that such licenses must have been issued at random without the slightest regard to public well-being. Apparently the authorities are anxious to secure more revenue at any cost.

Thirdly, the Chinese authorities are responsible for the spread of buffet and tea rooms along North Szechuen Road. Here all customers are waited upon by young Chinese girls who are practically hostesses of the most accommodating sort. The rooms have small compartments with curtains which can be easily drawn together to secure privacy. The income of each waitress is as flexible as her conscience is elastic. All moral fibres are torn asunder and man and woman debase themselves beyond description. On the same street are cafes and cabarets which remain open almost till day-break. The cabarets in the International Settlement and the French Concession close at two o'clock except Saturday nights, and we can see no reason why the Chinese authorities should not enforce the same closing hours. The additional revenue for all-night cabarets is incidental especially when one considers the harm such late hours work on the girls. Even from a pure business standpoint, the difference in closing hours works against the cafes outside of Chinese territory, and for this reason alone, equal treatment of all cafes is only fair.

Vice Under Cover Most Dangerous

There are other vices which are common knowledge to all. We do not believe that the authorities are ignorant of their existence. That such vices continue to increase is proof enough that the authorities are either indifferent to public welfare or powerless to control certain gangs which are behind such organized vices. It is our belief that, if the authorities are really desirous of cleaning this metropolis of all vices, they may succeed without great difficulties. When there is a will, there is a way.

We are by no means prudish or moralists. We recognize, as all sane and normal people do, the inevitable craze for the flesh among mankind. There are "red light" districts in Shanghai which are more or less under supervision. Though the conditions are far from satisfactory, yet periodic inspection may perhaps help to minimize or reduce the chances for the spread of diseases. In the massage establishments, buffet and tea rooms and amusement resorts, many an unwary person may find himself exposed to the most serious diseases. Every one reads a danger signal in the public houses, but in these private establishments, one may easily be an innocent victim. It is commonplace to say that prostitution is as old as history, but it is significant to note that prostitution under cover is the worst enemy of mankind. If we must have vices, then let us have them as unadulterated vices, and not as something which they are not. It is a crime to permit vices, but it is a double crime to permit them under cover.

Acute Famine Conditions in Shensi Province

Burial squads in Sian in Shansi province find it necessary to make their rounds of the streets twice a day, according to a report made by John Earl Baker, director of relief operations of the China International Famine Relief Commission, after a recent journey through that province. In a recent report to the American Advisory Committee at Shanghai he says that up on the Sanyuan plain there is only a 5 per cent crop and in the west counties it is said conditions are no better. And against these colossal needs of the region, the Commission's 2,000 tons of grain, which it may succeed in delivering, is such a puny amount that he is "almost sick at the thought of it."

More Suggestions for a Substitute for "Mex."

A correspondent in the *Peiping Leader*, in reference to a recent discussion pertaining to the use of the term "Mex." as a designation for Chinese currency which appeared in *The Review*, suggested a written symbol consisting of a capital "C" with a small "$" in the center. It was suggested that such a symbol might soon become as familiar as the English "£", the "$" or "Tls." This suggestion, however, elicited further correspondence in the humorous column of the *Leader* regarding a new name to be used in speaking of Chinese currency in order to distinguish it from other national currencies. Some of the suggestions were, "Sinocoin," "Sildol," "Locur," "Sinoplunk," "Chinachink," and "Ch'elun." In further explanation of the word "chink" it was stated that this word was U. S. slang for silver coins that clink so merrily in one's pocket and has no connection whatever to the western nickname for Chinese. The word "Ch'elun," is a literal translation of the familiar Chinese characters which appear on Chinese silver dollars and mean literally a "round piece of money."

The Municipal Council's Responsibility for Bus Licenses

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

The following is a letter in Chinese published in the *China Times* about the licenses of the White Russian bus drivers issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

"The bus trouble is over, and the strikers have returned to work. At the time of striking, the management of the bus company enrolled a number of White Russians as bus drivers. The thing one could not understand is how the licenses of the new drivers were obtained from the Shanghai Municipal Council, as they had been trained for only a short period of one week or two. During a few days two accidents caused by the inexperience of the "green" drivers occurred, one at the cross-point between Wuchang and North Szechuen roads, and the other at Bubbling Well Road. One victim was a child, the other a peddler. The direct offender is, of course, the Russian driver, but the indirect responsibility of causing such an offense rests on the authority of the S. M. C., because they issued the licenses! The first accident has been brought to the District Court, and one hopes that the Court shall investigate with special care how the licences were issued; and at the same time think out some definite plan to avoid such unfortunate happenings in future."

FUTURE SAFETY

Shanghai, June 2, 1930.

How to Solve Unemployment in China

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭洙

LIKE in other countries, the unemployment problem requires solution. The National Government has given orders to various authorities to devise means for its solution. A special Committee has been formed to cope with the situation, and various ministries and local governments have been instructed to submit their proposals dealing with the subject.

It goes without saying that China has the largest number of unemployed in the world. In the absence of statistics showing the exact number of unemployed, some Chinese writers have resorted to a mathematical calculation in order to ascertain the approximate number of unemployed in China.

It is generally rule that about 70% of the population comprises the laboring class, and we believe China is no exception to this rule. That is to say, China has about 305,266,467 laborers. According to Japanese investigations, agricultural labor in China constitutes 20% and about 8% are common laborers. According to investigations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic, laborers attending machines constitute .02% and handcraft workers constitute 1.5% of the Chinese population. But now it is the 19th Year of the Republic, so we may double both of these percentages.

Number of Unemployed

From statistics one learns that there are 394,145 workers in Shanghai, of whom 75,219 are without employment. But these figures are confined to union men only, while there must be others who are not members of the unions, who have no particular employment and whom it is impossible to trace and classify. However, one can not help being alarmed already at the number of the unemployed as shown by the mathematical calculation and the statistics!

Aside from this laboring class, there is another class of unemployed which is not small either. This includes all ex-government employees, school graduates and company employees, etc. In each provincial capital or big city, hotels get much business from these people. They usually come from the interior of the provinces with the sole purpose of seeking a job in some government organ. They all have family burdens, they stay in the lower class hotels, some of them living on a pawn basis. They call on different officials daily for months and mouths, without getting an appointment. Some of them are college graduates, and some of them are old Chinese scholars. Some of them are returned students with high degrees, and some of them are ex-government employees or officials. In Nanking alone it is said that there are about two or three thousand people staying in hotels seeking jobs. Their chances have become poorer as the various government organs have been ordered to eliminate all unnecssary staffs.

Causes of Unemployment

China is said to be an agricultural country, but she imported more than $200,000,000 worth of foodstuffs from foreign countries in 1929. China is said to be a silk and tea producing country, but to-day we hear much of the closing of silk filatures and poor business for Chinese tea, etc. China is said to be rich in natural resources, but up to present all these resources are still lying under the ground. Worst of all, today we hear very often that various industrial associations, individually or jointly, petition the National Government, begging for funds in order to pass the crisis, and of the closing of some big factory, such as the Nanyang Tobacco Company in Shanghai, thus throwing three thousand workers out of jobs. The lack of development of Chinese industries is largely responsible for the huge number of unemployed.

It is true that recently China has made good efforts to develop her industries. But this is only the beginning. Further, there are many difficulties ahead of such industrial development, such as the chaotic political conditions within the country and poor markets outside; the present inadequate tariff; the poor means of communications and transportations; the heavy and irregular taxes; the lack of banking facilities; and lastly, the low purchasing power of the Chinese people. Due to general poverty among the Chinese masses, the Chinese can hardly buy anything more than daily necessities. The Chinese native goods are not necessarily cheaper than imported foreign goods. When the Chinese do have money to buy, they buy foreign goods, which are probably better both in appearance and in quality.

At present, there is no law regulating Chinese marriage and no encouragement is given to birth-control, so the Chinese population grows rapidly. The result is that while the industries are not yet developed, the population grows very fast. The unemployed people in the interior parts usually rush to the industrial centers to seek for work but only find that the supply is far greater than the demand; thus there is a large batch of unemployed in the industrial centers. The Chinese authorities seem to have not yet realized the connection between the growth of population and unemployment, and its relationship to general poverty.

At present, there is no such organ is China as a Labor Employment Office which will serve to supply the employers with laborers and to find work for the laborers. In some places, there are not enough laborers but in others there are too many. In some places, many well trained laborers can not find work, but in some there are too many of them.

The writer has interviewed several managers of silk filatures in Shanghai, and asked them why modern machinery is not being introduced for use in Chinese silk filatures. One of the answers was that Chinese laborers are not fit for such machines. It is suggested that laborers should receive training in some special kind of work which they desire to take up, in order to increase their efficiency and their power of production.

The industrial centers are mostly situated in, or in the vicinity of the foreign settlements, where foreign capital pours in. The result is that too much capital is congested in these industrial centers, while capital in the interior of China lies idle,—no factories being established.

Only recently was a movement for the rationalization of Chinese industries started, when Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, convened a meeting of business leaders and industrial experts in Shanghai to discuss the ways and means of establishing a special organ for the promotion of rationalization and scientific management in various industries and commercial enterprises. A sugar refinery in Woosung and Ma Yu Sen, a Chinese owned confectionery, were closed merely because of poor management and out-of-date administration. Further, there is very poor spirit of co-operation between employors and employees, which only causes strikes or walk-outs to be of almost daily occurrence.

China has the largest army in the world because there is such a large number of unemployed, who are almost forced to join the army under some leader, though these people really do not know for whom or for what purpose they are fighting. That the Chinese warfare has been going on unceasingly is because there are too many unemployed government officials who merely join with some leaders to plan to revolts.

Proposed Remedies

In discussing solutions of the unemployment problem, one should not forget the lengthy memorandum submitted (and adopted) to the Central Executive Committee's session, by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, in which this Chinese leader proposed the development of 'nine basic industries", namely, iron and steel, electricity and water enterprses, machines, salt refinery, soda and acid manufacturing establishments, cotton mills, paper mills, national distilleries, and an international exchange bank; and the issuance of the "Industrial Development Bonds" for $200,000,000. One should also remember the fine program which has been drawn up by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, to use the returned British Boxer Indemnity for the construction of railways. The building of nation-wide highways, the construction of railways, and the development of the Nine Basic Industries, will go far towards solving the unemployment problem in China. What we hope earnestly is that all these fine proposals of the Chinese leaders will be carried into execution. Should the program for industrial development of China as laid down by our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, be carried out, China will probably have to import laborers from foreign countries, not to speak of solving the unemployment problem in China.

One of the greatest difficulties of laborers is that they do not know where they are needed. There should be some Labor Employment Offices which should be managed by experts. In view of present conditions, we feel that such organs should be established and financed by the State, to work for the interest of both employers and employees. The country could be divided into different industrial districts and to each district the central labor employment bureau should appoint a delegate to be in charge of unemployment affairs in that district. At places small and remote where branch offices are not established any unemployed person could register himself at the Post Office of the district, which should forward the list periodically to the Bureau. On the part of laborers, they should have some sort of organization, members of which should save a small part of their monthly wage to meet emergencies—for example, cases of unemployment.

Nanking, June 9, 1930.

Everybody's Trying to Learn English in Harbin

BY. E. U. BARUNG

THE extent of the political, economic and cultural influence of the Anglo-Saxon race has rendered the English language quite a necessity among almost all the residents of Harbin—industrial, commercial and administrative centre of North Manchuria. The question on the part of employers—"Do you speak English?" has received full rights among those on the program of examination for every applicant for a job here. Correspondents, clerks, bookkeepers—practically the office workers of all ranks, even errandboys are expected to know some English. Agents, salesmen, waiters, advertisement solicitors, etc. find great difficulty in obtaining work unless they are able to say they can speak English more or less fluently. Advertisements appearing in the local Russian newspapers for Russian governess tutors, etc. include the sentence stating that a knowledge of English is indispensable. The upper classes—rich merchants, high officials, scientists, young ladies of society—study the language and read the literature.

The Chinese and Russian schools include the English language in their curriculum. The students that go to America to continue their education at the American universities are demanded to pass an examination at the local branch of the Y. M. C. A. both in written and spoken English. There are three English language newspapers published in the city and, besides a number of mixed Russian and English book shops and libraries, there is a large exclusively English book store to furnish the reading matter.

The Demand for English

The English language craze began here early at the beginning of the current decade, when pursued by the Reds, the remnants of the White Russian army, preceded and followed by numerous civilians, entered Manchuria and settled down in Harbin and other centres. These people divided up into two groups. Some of the newcomers who managed to bring some portion of their riches along with them, having taken a rest here after their long march through Siberia, went to reside in the Southern cities of China or emigrated to America, for, frightened by the Bolshevists, they were desirous of getting away from them as far as it was possible; and others being without means have had to stay in Harbin and other places of Manchuria for an indefinite time. Though for different purposes both the groups started to study English; the former because they intended to live among the English-speaking people, the latter because they hoped to obtain through the knowledge of the language better paying work in Harbin or elsewhere in Manchuria. The presence of the International Technical Committee headed by American engineers also stimulated the Russians and the Chinese of the city to learn the language.

Such conditions with regard to the English language brought about a great demand for teachers of the language. The above mentioned Committee was for about four years in charge of the Chinese Eastern railway. Small bodies of the Committee consisting of several engineers were stationed at the stations along the C. E. R. Some of the Russian residents of the towns, which are situated at each of the stations, especially young ladies with whom the American engineers associated took advantage of the companionship they held with the American, by way of acquiring some imperfect knowledge of English. Many of these persons advertised themselves as private teachers of the English language, with the result that their class-rooms were crowded by people of all descriptions desirous of learning the language, there being at that time in Harbin very few versed in English. Russian refugees, who while at home in Russia, had belonged to wealthy aristocratic circles, also opened English classes. But as they had never thought of teaching before they, too, were far from being well qualified for their new profession. The demand for teachers continuing, some of the Russian immigrants after studying English for some time with their compatriot-teachers would themselves start to teach. It often occurred that the student after coming to such "teacher" proved in the course of the first lesson, to the shame of the teacher and to the surprise of the student, to know the language better than the "teacher" himself. Some of the students finding through such experience that persons with knowledge inferior to theirs were making money by teaching concluded that they could do as well and took to teaching. This state of things lasted for about two years (1921-1922), as long as it was, perhaps, necessary for the rumors relative to the language conditions in Harbin to reach the provincial administrative centres and the two capital cities of Russia, from where a number of teachers of English nationality—who, as the revolution and the bolshevist regime entailed extinction of the old Russian aristocracy, had found themselves out of employment—came to Harbin. Later the Y. M. C. A. and the Methodists opened their schools with a special course in the English language. At present there are many special English classes in the city run by English, American, and Russian nationals. Many wealthy people of Harbin, not being satisfied with the teaching at the local schools, send their daughters to study the language at the convents in Chefoo, Tsingtao, Tientsin, etc.

Competent Interpreters Scarce

Considering the efficiency of numerous schools and the hosts of private teachers engaged in teaching English to the residents of Harbin one may be apt to conclude that this city abounds in Russian people possessing perfect knowledge of the language. This would be a wrong conclusion. In the course of a conversation the author of this was told by a foreign journalist that the latter, wanting an interpreter, advertised for same. More than thirty Russians aged from 20 to 45 applied. The journalist set one day apart for the purpose of choosing the best interpreter. As the applicants appeared one after another he examined them by telling them to translate orally and in writing from Russian into English passages from a Russian book. After considering and comparing he engaged a man who translated best of all the applicants. And his man as he worked for the journalist often failed to be a tolerable interpreter. This, of course, does not mean that in the whole city of Harbin there is no one well versed in the language. There are a few persons of the former aristocratic class who are almost thorough masters of the language. The journalist said that many of the applicants impressed him favorably by their fluent speech while he conversed with them, but when it would come to the reading of Russian text and translating it into English, or to read a paragraph in Russian and to digest it in English they practically found themselves quite helpless.

The unsatisfactory results of the years' study of the language by the Russians of Harbin can be put down to both the insufficient qualifications of the teachers for their profession and to the impatience, mental laziness, lack of concentration on the subject, and lack of perseverance of the Russians, although it is common opinion that they have aptitude for languages in general. Most of the public are eager to learn and set to the work with zeal, but few study perseveringly. Some of them who got only primary education begin to learn with a preconceived wrong idea that a foreign language can be learned in three or four months, and as soon as they realize in the process of their learning that a long time and methodical assiduity are necessary they give up studying altogether with a new wrong idea that a thorough knowledge of a foreign language cannot be acquired by means of private teachers. The pupils with more developed minds and some talent for languages soon discover that there is something wrong with their teachers. They see that the teacher does not go ahead of them leading the way in their study, but walks by their side, stumbling at times They go over to another teacher, and this seldom proves to be better than the former. There are in this city teachers of the English language of Russian nationality, and those of English and American. Some of the former possess a very good theoretical knowledge of the language, but most of them being weak with regard to elocution and pronunciation can only teach their pupils to read and write, and the pupils who were taught by them often fail to understand the English or the Americans. Among the latter there are few who received proper education at home. Their spoken language may be alright, but their theoretical knowledge of the language is imperfect and their written language with regard to the style is often poor. So they also cannot give their pupils a more or less complete knowledge of English. Their pupils' pronunciation is good, but their speech and writing from the grammatical standpoint is incorrect. The matters in regard to the teaching can be put to rights by opening an English school for adults and for children at which duly qualified teachers of both the English or American and the Russian nationalities would be employed; the former teaching elocution, pronunciation, and art of speaking in general, the latter teaching the theory of the language. The foreign teachers alone—unless they are perfect masters of Russian—can never

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Almost Everybody Has His Secret Society in China

BY FANG FU-AN

One finds secret societies in every part of this world. May be it is right to say that the influence of these societies has not been so great anywhere as in China. The Boxer revolt in the early part of the century resulted in the death of hundreds of people and caused a tremendous loss to the country as a whole. The Red Society has aroused a great sensation in Honan for the last several years. All these societies are organized with some religious connection or superstitious beliefs. They were organized for the purpose of self-protection, mutual help, and co-operation. In some of the inner districts, farmers organize themselves into secret societies with such weapons as spears, axes, or guns for the protection of themselves against the tax-collectors. May be bandits are also one kind of these secret societies. The reason for such organizations is apparant. People, especially the farmers, are suppressed by the authorities in such a way that they can not find any solution for their salvation other than this. They do this accordingly, because they have heard so much about the old secret societies and how they gained force and influence. In other words, this organization of the secret societies is one result of the suppression and misgoverning of the country by the Government.

Qualifications for Admission

As to the details of these societies, nobody is aware of anything, because one of the regulations of these societies is not to let leak out any information of the society to outsiders. However, a number of customary practices have been reported and passed on from one to another about the ceremony for the joining of these societies. The one thing which may be said to be the pre-requisite for any applicant is bravery. In order to test out whether one is brave or not, a number of methods are employed. It is reported that one of the methods is to dig a spear into the applicant's thigh before a great audience—of whom all are members of the society. If the applicant is strong enough to suffer this blow and declare that he can face it and it is not painful, then he is admitted. It is also said that the applicant may be asked to run speedily toward a sharp end of a spear. If he cares not to escape the danger in the front, he is admitted. As soon as these tests are made successfully, the applicant is led to a hall for the ceremony of joining the society. This is composed of the reading of an oath before the old members and a grand feast in honor of the new member. After all this, the applicant has to swallow the oath, written on a piece of paper, together with a cup of water. The regular bow before the masters is then performed and incense burned. After the completion of these tests the applicant is given a name by the master and that name will be used in their circle.

It is practically impossible for anyone to learn anything inside of the societies. Take the fraternity or rather secret society in the French Town of Shanghai. Everybody knows that there is such a thing and even the name of the master of the gang is generally known. He is said to be a native of Hupeh and came into power some thirty years ago with a group of his associates. They are all wealthy people of Shanghai at present.

A List of Such Societies

From newspaper clippings, and other sources, the writer has found a list of more than sixty such societies in China, They are:

(1) Pei Lien Hui (White Lotus Society) 白蓮會
(2) Shun Tao Hui (Smooth Sword Society) 順刀會
(3) Who Wei Pien (Tiger's Tail) 虎尾鞭
(4) Yi Ho-chun (The Boxers) 義和拳
(5) Chin Men-chio (Mohammed) 清門教
(6) Kan Gou-chio 坎卦教
(7) Kin Tan Bar Gou Chio 金丹八卦教
(8) Yu Yi Yi Ho Men 如意義和門
(9) Ta Sen Chio 大乘教
(10) Pei Yang Chio 白陽教
(11) TaTao Hui (Big Sword Society) 大刀會
(12) Shiao Tao Hui (Small Sword Society) 小刀會
(13) Zai-Li-Hui (Righteous Society) 在理教
(14) Tien De Hui (Earth and Sky Society) 天地教
(15) Shan Ho Hui 三合教
(16) Shan Din Hui 三點教
(17) Chin-Shio Hui (Pure Water Society) 清水會
(18) Chiun-Tao Hui (Two Swords Society) 雙刀會
(19) Ko Nao Hui 哥老會
(20) Tung Zhau-Hui (Common Enemy) 同仇會
(21) Chin Pau Shan Yi Men 青帮三義門
(22) Hun Pau Yuen Chia Men 紅帮富家門
(23) Ha Pau Kiang Hu Men 黑帮江湖門
(24) Tse Men Yuen Yang Hui 子母鴛鴦會
(25) Hwa Shin Hui 華興會
(26) Pu-Chi Hui 普濟會
(27) Hung Kiang Hui 洪江會
(28) Chuan Lung Hui 雙龍會 (Two Dragon's Society)
(29) Kiu-Lung Hui 九龍會 (Nine „ „)
(30) Pei Pu Hui 白布會 (White Cloth Society)
(31) Ping Yang Hui 平洋會
(32) Wu-Tai-Toun 烏帶黨
(33) Kiang Chin-Toun 金錢黨 (Money Society)
(34) Tso-Chung Chio (Ancestor Society) 祖宗教
(35) Pei Tze Hui (Hundred Sons Society) 百子會
(36) Pei Che Hui 紅旗會 (Hundred Flag Society)
(37) Hung Che Hui (Red Flag Society) 紅旗會
(38) Hu Che Hui (Black „ „) 黑旗會
(39) Par Che Hui (Eight „ „) 八旗會
(40) Lung Hwa Hui (Dragon Society) 龍華會
(41) Kwong Fu Hui (Revolutionary Society) (for Republic) 光復會
(42) Fu Koo Hui (Back to Past Society) 復古會
(43) Chung Kuo Tou Le Shin Hui (China Independence) 中國獨立協會
(44) Ha Pien Chien 黑邊錢
(45) Kweichow Kwong Fu Kun Hui Lien Chuan Pao Wei Ton 貴州光復公會聯莊保衛團
(46) Szechuan, Shensi, and Kansu League 川陝甘三省公會
(47) Che Shin Hui (Seven Star Society) 七星會
(48) Chin, Huang, Tze, Pei, Ha, Sword Society (Blue, Yellow, Red, White, and Black Sword Society) 青黃白赤黑五色鎗會
(49) Shau-Tze Hui (Fan Society) 扇子會
(50) Shun-Te-Hui (Brother's Society 兄弟會
(51) Hou-Lan Hui (Flower Basket Society) 花籃會
(52) Huang Lien Hui 黃蓮會
(53) Tien Shen Hui 天神會 (Heaven God Society)
(54) Tai Pou Hui 大棒會
(55) Szechuan Chu Shen Hui (Szechuan All Gods Society) 四川諸神會
(56) Chien King Chiu Kun Hui 千金九宮會
(57) Kung Kow Ton 公口團
(58) Ta Tain Ton 打單團
(59) Chien Jen Hui (Thousand People's Society) 千人會
(60) Shan Pe Hui (Three Nos Society) 三不社
(61) Nan Pei Yun Chuan Ton (North & South Boxers) 南北柔術團
(62) Pei Pau Fu Ton Tan (白帮幫頭黨)
(63) Lu Pau Shun Ho Men (綠帮水火門

Names Indicate Character of Organization

A glance at the names may tell us something about the nature of the society. For example, the White Cloth Society may be the society whose members agree to wear white clothes only; the Big Sword and the Small Sword Societies are those who carry swords as their weapons; the Fan Society may be those who carry a fan all the time, etc. The Back to Past Society may be a group of old fellows who feel the downfall of the present morality and think of returning to the old days. It is interesting to notice the point that a number of these societies have their names associated with gods, which no doubt gives a great deal of religious significance to them.

Shanghai, June 7, 1930.

EVERYBODY'S TRYING TO LEARN ENGLISH IN HARBIN

(Continued from page 59)

realize that it may be difficult for Russians to learn English; therefore, without intelligent Russian assistants well versed in English, they cannot cope with the task.

According to the local Press the number of American and British enterprises in Harbin is on a steady increase. Lately it was reported that quite a number of American firms with a view of opening their branches have made inquiries and investigations regarding the market, conditions of trade, etc. in North Manchuria, and that the Government of Canada decided to send in July next a special representative of the Commercial Department to Harbin. In proportion to the increase and activity of the American and British commercial establishments here the interest of Harbin residents in the English language will grow; and the opening of a proper school of the English language in Harbin would be heartily welcomed by the whole population of the city.

Harbin, May 25, 1930.

Statistics on Trade Unions in Kwangtung, 1929

(Nankai Statistical Service, May 19)

The following statistical table give, the satistics on trade Unions in Kwangtung province, which are obtained after an investigation conducted by the Kwangtung Provincial Government in Spring of 1929 and classified by Warren Chen in an article on "Trade Unions in Kwangtung Province" in the October issue of the Statistical Monthly. In this article Mr. Chen divided up the Kwangtung trade unions into nineteen groups: namely, transportation, necessaries of life, miscellaneous materials, peddling, metal, timber, food and drinks, paper, leather bamboo and paint, construction, textile, clay and stone, chemical, artists, domestic service, mail, power generating, fishery, and miscellaneous. But, after an examination of the detailed table published in the Monthly, Mr. Chen's classification is rather unsatisfactory, as he seems to have included articles of worship, fire-crackers and medicine under "miscellaneous materials"; and butchery, barbers and tea houses under "necessaries of life". Secondly, the number under "peddling" group is undoubtedly too large, and other groups, such as mail (2 unions), power generating (2 unions) and fishery (1 union) are certainly insignificant in respect of relative importance. Thirdly, it is unjustifiable for Mr. Chen to have included 10 branches of the Kwangtung Provincial Labor Union, 2 Union Reorganization Committees and the Labor Union of Tanshan under these 19 occupational groups. For these reasons, these trade unions are reclassified and divided up into 13 groups by this Committee: namely, transportation, food and drinks, clothing, weaving and dyeing, wood bamboo and paint, clay and stone, construction, machinery, paper and printing, peddling, barbers, artists, and miscellaneous. The 10 branches of the Kwangtung Provincial Labor Union, the 2 Union Reorganization Committees and the Labor Union of Tanshan, meantime, are listed separately.

As shown in table, the total number of trade unions in Kwantung Province in 1929 was 234, with 272,631 members. Of these 272,631 union members, 80,089, or 29.4% of the total, belonged to the transportation group, of whom 4,086 were unemployed; 19,094 members, or 7% of the total, belonged to the food and drinks group, of whom 1,364 were unemployed; 6,418 members, or 2.3% of the total, belonged to the clothing group, of whom 1,512 were unemployed; 6,479 members, or 2.4% of the total, belonged to the weaving and dyeing group, of whom 1,686 were unemployed; 9,128 members, or 3.4% of the total, belonged to the wood bamboo and paint group, of whom 2,334 were unemployed; 15,747 members, or 5.8% of the total, belonged to the construction group, of whom 490 were unemployed; and the other 36,384 members, or 13.3% of the total, belonged to the other 7 groups, of whom 8,780 were unemployed.

Occupation	No. trade unions	No. members	No. members unemployed
Transportation ..	36	80,089	4,086
Waterway	25	66,656	2,523
Railway	5	9,353	1,530
Carrier	4	2,260	33
Other	2	1,820	
Food & Drinks ..	29	19,094	1,364
Tea House			
Sandwich Shop, Restaurant ..	11	13,888	526
Butchery	7	1,439	93
Rice Cleaning & Wine Distilling ..	5	956	579
Fish	2	1,056	86
Other	4	1,755	80
Clothing	21	6,418	1,512
Tailoring Sewing & Embroidering .	12	3,522	1,115
Shoe making ..	9	2,896	397
Weaving & Dyeing	10	6,479	1,686
Weaving	2	3,730	600
Dyeing	8	2,749	1,086
Wood, Bamboo & Paint	18	9,128	2,334
Furniture	6	5,810	1,660
Bamboo Work ..	3	645	4
Paint	5	1,550	230
Other	4	1,123	440
Clay & Stone ..	8	5,198	2,871
Clay	4	1,420	250
Stone	4	3,778	2,621
Construction ..	11	15,747	490
Machinery	4	2,166	40
Paper & Printing ..	14	3,853	980
Paper	12	3,666	895
Printing	2	187	85
Peddling	7	1,586	253
Fish	3	593	113
Other	4	993	140
Barbers	13	2,483	261
Artists	5	5,332	1,184
Miscellaneous ..	45	15,766	2,731
Timber	3	596	268
Metal	2	322	20
Jewelry	6	933	175
Medicine	5	2,592	730
Worship Articles	5	1,349	295
Firecracker	4	2,291	180
Domestic Service .	3	1,451	402
Chemical	2	292	154
Mail	2	439	
Hotel	2	1,168	35
Other	11	4,333	472
Total	221	173,339	19,792
K'tung Provincial Labor Union, Branches	10	99,292	670
Union Reorganization Committee ..	2		
Tanshan Labor Union	1		
Grand Total ..	234	272,631	20,462

Some Views on Student Participation in Politics

BY SHEN HSUE-CHUAN (沈學傳)

There runs a Chinese proverb: "Do not what is not in your duty." The period of the student studying in school is a period of training or culture. He should devote his entire energy to the enlargement and enlightenment of his mind by acquiring knowledge. There is nothing more important than this. If he were to take part in something else, he would be wasting his precious time. Therefore participation in politics, so prevalent in China, is too arduous a task for a student. In any political movement, no matter how enthusiastic he is, he will gain nothing. But golden time is wasted and valuable knowledge is overlooked. Moreover, he is easily made the scapegoat by some ambitious politicians who conspire to get some good position in the government. It is disheartening and wretched to see so many students made use of by them. Therefore a student should have a clear, calm, accurate vision and comprehension in all matters that he is confronted with.

The aim of students must be in the future. It is from them that future leaders are recruited. Therefore they are, we may say, aspirants for future leadership. Hence they should know how to train themselves to be future leaders. If a student participate in political affairs before his time, he will lose the hope of becoming the future leader. Thus on one hand they do not improve politics, and on the other they really do themselves much harm, besides wasting time and neglecting their studies. They will soon be useless to their country. The more hasty you are, the less you get. Participation in politics has become a habit among Chinese students. Most of the students in China have a certain part in any political movement, particularly during sensational political occurrences such as: May Fourth, the Ning Case, the Wan Case, and many others—enough to show the enthusiastic spirit it of the students. But alas! what have they gained? Only they will leave to the people some pages of many bloody occurrences in the history of China, and will cause many sighs and tears from the readers; and that is all. Therefore the standard of knowledge among Chinese students is very low, because they have wasted their time and energy in political movements and have taken school as a hotel. Therefore, most of the Chinese graduates from the colleges are poor in knowledge and become hangers on in society. This is the only effect of student participation in politics.

Northeastern University, Mukden, May 16, 1930.

China—Americanized?

BY ROSE LEIBRAND

(China Tomorrow, Peiping, May 25)

SHALL China become Americanized and will that industrial policy solve the question of the best plan of progression for the Chinese people is the question. This problem does not only confront China; it confronts the world and especially Europe, but this discussion will consider China's progressive policy only.

During the last twenty years the United States has developed a new procedure of production which challenges the world. In two decades that country has completely transformed and created principles and methods of factory or mass production. America's success is due to several unique factors, peculiar to that country: i.e., Geographical conditions; social situation:

Geographically America is fortunate in having a continent that is not indented with bays, gulfs or restricted by smallness of area. Socially, there is a scarcity of labor that made absolutely necessary the development of machines by which one man could do the amount usually done by several men using hand industrial methods. Another advantage is due to having one language and one Anglo-Saxon viewpoint and attitude of mind and temperament. Then, mass production is possible in America because there is a great internal market of 120,000,000 people, with money and a high standard of living that makes the sale of manufactured products certain. Also, the unified mental attitude of the people, held together by a common bond of early exploration and development makes standardization possible and easy.

Why America Is Successful

Briefly, we can sum up the reason for America's phenomenal success in her scientific management of industrial systems under four headings. First the intensive use of the machine, made fewer workers necessary, thus decreasing the cost of manufacture and making possible the payment of higher wages to those employed, thus in turn creating salaried people able to maintain a high standard of living and offering a home market for manufactured products.

Second, we have the scientific use of labor or what we call, "taylorization" of men. Executives of big industries have organized their processes of manufacture to a small point. For each man paid $10. $10. worth of products must be turned out. Henry Ford can afford to pay a minimum wage of $5. per day because he has so organized his methods of manufacture that each man, when he does the task allotted to him earns $5. a day for the company.

Third, although Americans are a universally liberty loving people and enjoy more individual opportunities than any other country in the world they are content to purchase their necessities and luxuries from a few models offered. This is accounted for by the desire of many to have a car or a vacuum cleaner at moderate cost and of a similiar design to that of their neighbors, rather than to have to go without a car or vacuum cleaner and have the high cost of individual and hand made objects make them prohibitive. Americans are willing to sacrifice individuality in artistry for practical purposes.

Fourth, the United States has created a status where production is done in large units of financial control which allow for broad conceptions of management with elaborate and intricate technical specialization.

Political Disunity in China

Now, let us see how this applies to China. In contrasting Europe with America and then making a triangular comparison with China we find some interesting facts. Europe is individualized, all articulation, while America represents massivity. In this case, China resembles Europe in her universal home industry and artisan class production. Europe is deeply indented with gulfs, bays and has, consequently many peninsulas. America has one large gulf and no peninsulas of any importance. China has a ragged coast line, but not so ragged as that of Europe and this is counterbalanced in America's favor by an interior of broad lands prairies similar to those of Central Western and Western North America. Europe has no prairies or plains being made up of coastal peninsulas and mountainous regions, with the single exception of Russia.

In Europe we have diverse nationalities with concomitant troubles, in language, thought, customs transportation and political integrity. While in America we have a unified Anglo-Saxon atmosphere, one language, internal transportation without inter-state tariff and political unity. China has one race, one possible national language in the Mandarin, one unified basic tradition of thought, in which it compares with America. But in regard to inter-state or inter-provincial transportation and tariffs, political disunity China is more analagous to Europe.

Where Europe has a standard of articulation of individuality as the keynote of her manufacture, America has a status of standardization with conformity to a few models. China is one with Europe in the emphasis placed on individual achievement. Chinese artisans have an equal status with European artisans in that they are closely allied to artists. In impinging a standardized ideal upon the Chinese people will the consequent lowering of individual artisanship be compensated for by the advantages of few models, produced cheaply, supplying a great many people, resulting in a higher standard of living for the most people? In some products it will be tremendously advantageous, for instance bathroom facilities for all of few but practical models, but in the realm of more decorative products such as furniture or silversmith work the artisans should be encouraged and kept inviolate.

Another advantage of America over Europe and China is the small proportion of the population per square mile in the United States. Taking Europe as a whole, including the great plains of Russia, the rate is 46 people to the square mile in contrast to 13 people per square mile in the United States, while in China the rate of population averages about 344 persons per square mile. However, China's population problem could be solved somwhat if migration were encouraged to the fertile steppes and plains of Mongolia and Manchuria from the congested districts of the Yangtse, Yellow and West Rivers. If that movement were successful on a large scale it would change the status of China's population from that resembling the difficulties of European congestion to the status of America's more balanced distribution of population.

Socialistic principles will always flourish in a country where it is easier to divide impounded wealth than to create new wealth. In Europe communistic ideals flourish and ideas are promulgated as to an equitable distribution of wealth, while in America socialism doesn't make great inroads due to the ease with which raw materials and opportunities for development of natural resources makes the creation of wealth a mere matter of well planned development. China is fertile ground at present for the introduction of sovietism in that people born in a certain class have no opportunity for advancement or for achieving personal ambitions, therefore they strive to divide the existing wealth of those who have inherited it.

China Bound by Tradition

Where Europe is politically aggressive, due to many independent political organizations. America is conservative. China's status in that regard is not determined yet. The Kuomingtang makes assertions of nationalistic unity, but that remains a moot question, at least until northern war-lords are disarmed and transportation facilities make unification complete. China is tending by principle and practice to acheive the political unification that has been so advantageous to America's prosperity.

Europe has a great mass of tradition that holds her in the iron hands of custom, and China is even more bound by tradition than the West. It has been to America's advantage that she had no awareness of the past and has developed according to geographical and social conditions, regardless of any former conditions. Young China has thrown off the stultifying yoke of tradition and is launching out on a program determined by things as they have been. This is a healthy indication of China's future prosperity.

Europe trusts for success the creative ability of her people, the inborn love for work, individual resourcefulness and a simplicity of life. Not quantity but quality is her ideal and she bases her superiority on handmade specialities rather than on a few models. In this China is analagous to Europe and herein she should keep her plans for future progress industrially intact. Her artisans are akin to artists and it is to her great and overwhelming advantage that she has these highly trained artisans to provide for the special designs and individualized products asked by those who are seekers of beauty.

If tomorrow China wants to be well-equipped, comfortable, and have a high standard of living she should follow the mass production methods of Henry Ford and Andrew Carnegie. The American plan is making the whole world revise its estimates of what standard of living

(Continued on page 79)

A Day at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking

BY L. I. TSOK (戴隆意)

IT was on one of those "poison" May days that the writer had occasion to visit Nanking, the seat of the National Government of China, where there are gathered five thousand upwards of the nation's best, most of them youths below thirty-five, who are daily attending to the business of governing this great and seething nation of four hundred millions. The writer had been in Nanking before, but that was five years ago when Nanking was merely a city on the map of China, and as such it was quite primitive and unassuming. For five years ago, the National Revolution, the National Government, and all concomitant names and institutions were in an infant stage of development and restricted to the city of Canton, although activities looking toward the unification of the country under one Kuomintang banner had long been under way and were then just beginning to take on nation-wide scope and significance.

But what a difference one sees in Nanking now! Signs of life and reconstruction are visible everywhere. Plans are being laid out to make Nanking the rival of London, or Washington. Had it not been for the recurrent rebellions and insurrections on the part of feudalistic militarists and disgruntled politicians, the suppression of which required the spending of vast sums of money for military operations, that dream could eventually be turned into a possibility. However, in spite of all the difficulties and obstacles, those who are holding the rein are not discouraged. In fact they are forging ahead with added vigor and enthusiasm. Five years ago, in 1925 to be exact, paved streets were unknown in Nanking. There were no more than a dozen motor cars; the streets were not fit for them anyway. The writer remembers that he had to rise before daybreak and to travel on a broken but fast horse carriage in order to get to the station in time for the Shanghai-bound morning express. Today, these broken time-worn horse carriages are still there; in fact there are many times more of them now than before, as they still prove to be indispensable mediums of traffic. But, today many can afford to have a ride on a motor vehicle, be it a brand-new stately Buick, privately owned, or a tinkling tin can, for hire. Within a few minutes walk, or a few seconds if one is in a car, after getting off from the Shanghai-Nanking-bound train one is greeted by the 7-mile long, straight asphalt highway, known as the Chung-Shan Road. This road, leading from the water-front of Nanking (Hsia-Kwan) right to the foot of the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum on Purple Mountain, was constructed as a memorial to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the late leader of the Kuomintang and father of the Chinese National Revolution, as well as a relief to the increasingly heavy traffic of the new Capital. Despite its usefulness one understands that the former Mayor who took on the responsibility of building this road was widely criticized for the expenditures involved and for the tearing down of houses to make way for its construction. After a moment's reflection it is easy to see the unfairness of the criticisms that were being showered on the out-going Mayor. The construction of a road like this necessarily required a large amount of expenditure. Compared with the huge sums of money squandered for destructive military enterprises the sum which went for the Chung-Shan Road was negligible. Besides, the Chung-Shan Road stands conspicuously as a tangible monument of the reconstruction of the national Capital. As regards the demolition of some of the houses, that was an unavoidable procedure if constructive work of a permanent nature was to be carried out. Doubtless those whose houses were destroyed suffered a certain amount of inconvenience, but, as the Mayor said, it is a question of sacrificing the minority for the majority. In the actual process of construction the inconvenience was as far as possible minimized and made temporary.

Our reference to the Chung-Shan Road seems quite natural as nobody can ever visit Nanking without having to travel on the Chung-Shan Road, the main thoroughfare and trunk-line of transportation in the Capital, and the only thing that gives Nanking a claim to be called a modern city. Although there is a great deal left to be desired in the matter of constructive enterprises, the construction of this road is a step in the right direction.

On to the Central Party Headquarters

Thus, after half an hour's travel on the Chung-Shan Road, we are brought to our destination—the Central Party Headquarters, which is the Office of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. According to the Kuomintang principle, the Party is over and above the Government. That is to say, that the power of the Party is the highest of all (權高於一切). The members of the Central Executive, as well as the Central Supervisory, Committee are elected at the National Congress of Kuomintang Representatives, which is held once every two years. When the National Congress is not in session the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees are the highest political organizations. Therefore, as long as the Kuomintang is in power in China the Central Party Headquarters stands as the highest official organ in the country, so-called in Chinese 最高機關. It would take us too far afield if we propose to debate here upon the relative merits and demerits of one party government or dictatorship, nor do we choose to judge whether the Kuomintang since its ascendancy has done good or ill to China. Suffice it to say that no government before had done any better. That the Kuomintang is in power in China is a *fait accompli*, and as such it yet remains to be challenged. There are at present about half a million Kuomintang members or, as they call and address each other, comrades 同志 scattered in China and abroad. It would take perhaps nothing short of a miracle to exterminate or even diminish their influence.

The Nation Has Something for the Eight Hundred

As one passes through the brick *pailou*, the big open iron-barred concrete gate leading to a garden-like court, and the heavily armed guards, one cannot fail to be impressed that he is in a place that is worthy of its name. Here, as one ascends the steps and enters into the main building, one begins to meet with people who are busily engaged in handling the Party affairs of the whole nation. They all invariably wear badges, seven to eight hundred of them. Because of the number of badge-wearers Nanking has been dubbed "the City of Badges". One is told that before the coming into power of the Kuomintang and the National Government, this main building had been the site of the defunct Kiangsu Provincial Assembly, a citadel of corruption and conservatism. In place of the grey-beard mandarins, who were only good for gambling and opium-smoking, there are now gathered here some seven or eight hundred energetic young men and women, working for eight full hours per day and each earning an income just sufficient to keep his body and soul together. These self-sacrificing revolutionary young men and women are the symbols of the New China. In them and others like them lies the salvation of this tottering nation.

The Central Party Headquarters (中央黨部) is divided into three departments, namely, the Organization Department, the Training Department, and the Publicity Department. As their names indicate, the first has to do with the organization; the second the training; and the third the publicity of the Party and its members. At the head of each department there is a director and a vice-director. Work of the departments is divided among the many different sections. In the Publicity Department there is, for instance, the International Section, dealing with publicity of an international nature, and also a Wireless Broadcasting Station, broadcasting news, speeches, weather and other reports, and music, according to a daily program. Not until recently has China known the art of self-advertisement as an important factor in international politics. Much of the boosting work has been and is still being done by foreign writers, but many young Chinese are beginning to take up this work. The achieved success of the Kuomintang and the National Government, both in its internal and external aspects, owes much to the instrumentality of publicity and propaganda.

Besides these three departments, there is a Central Secretariat and there are a few commissions, such as the Finance Commission, the Law Codification and Examination Commission, and others, and a Central Bureau of Statistics. The Central Executive Committee has over thirty members and over twenty reserve members. The Central Executive Committee handles its business through a Standing Committee of nine members which meets regularly twice a week to decide upon Party affairs. Included in the Standing Committee are such names as Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, Sun Fo, etc. Then there is the Central Supervisory Committee of twelve regular members and eight reserve members, with a Standing Committee of five, whose work it is to

supervise and examine the work of the Central Executive Committee. The connecting link between the Party and the Government is the Central Political Council, which directly controls the workings and doings of the State Council or, in other words, the National Government of the Republic of China. Meetings of the Central Political Council are held once a week. In Nanking it is not very easy to get in touch with the "big" men, as they are always busy. Busy with what? Well, meetings. One "big" man may have to attend meetings from morning till night, which is really very strenuous work. Naturally he has no more time nor energy for his office routine.

National Humiliation Day

As has been said before, the writer visited Nanking on one of those "poison" May days. The month of May is an unlucky month for China. Days of unhappy and bitter memories come in a row in this month. First comes "May Third", the day of the Japanese Tsinan atrocities; followed rapidly by "May Fourth", the day of the Student Movement, in demonstration against the decision of the Paris Peace Conference to hand over the former German rights in Shantung to Japan; then comes "May Ninth", the day of the infamous Japanese "Twenty-one Demands"; and last "May Thirtieth", the day of the shooting and massacre of innocent student demonstrators on Nanking Road by the British-controlled Shanghai Municipal.

This day being May Ninth, a National Humiliation Day in memory of the notorious Twenty-one Demands, the writer had the opportunity of attending a memorial meeting held at the Central Party Headquarters early in the morning. Weekly Service Meetings in memory of the founder of the Kuomintang and the National Revolution are held every Monday morning at the Central Party Headquarters as well as at all other Party and Government offices and schools. This was a special occasion for a memorial meeting. An atmosphere of remembrance of the bitter past and of inspiration for the future was easily created by the presence of a few conspicuous posters and slogans. There were extra guards here and there, and a dozen or so motor cars parked side by side in the court, indicating that the "big" men, members of the Central Executive Committee, heads of the Ministries, or what not, had arrived or were arriving. At the entrance to the Auditorium people, big or small, signed their names as they went in. The meeting began with the usual ceremonial formalities, thus: 1. Orchestra, 2. Singing of the Party Hymn, 3. Three bows to the Party and National flag and the late Leader's portrait. 4. Reading of the late Leader's Will, 5. Three minutes' silence, and 6. Report or speech. After the report or speech, which was really the main part of the program, the orchestra played again and the meeting was adjourned.

Hu Han-min Speaks

The speaker for the day was Hu Han-min, important member of the Central Executive Committee and its Standing Committee, of the Central Political Council and the States Council, and President of the Legislative Yuan. After dwelling for some length upon the Twenty-one Demands proper, saying that it is a unique incident in international law and society, the existence of the treaty (although signed by Yuan Shih-kai's representative under duress and personal restraint) has never been recognized by the Kuomintang and the National Government, he went on as usual with a severe indictment of predatory imperialism and its good friend, the traitorous militarists of the country, "These men do not hesitate to sell the rights of the country in return for the favor of the imperialists in the advancement of their selfish aims," he said. Just at the present moment Yen Hsi-shan, the principal warlord of North China, the target of the attack, was getting what he deserved, his mortgage of the Chengchow-Shichiachuan Railway rights, for a foreign loan to enable him to carry on the insurrection against the Central Authorities, his seizure of the Customs revenue at Tientsin and his reported treaty of alliance with Soviet Russia being inferred. Mr. Hu concluded his speech by reminding his audience to continue to strive towards the abrogation of the unequal treaties and the improvement of the livelihood of the people, in order that "National Humiliation" may forever be off the slate.

Long Live the Kuomintang!

Amidst the shabby houses and buildings of Nanking the premises of the Central Party Headquarters present quite an imposing view. At night the lights at the gate and in the buildings are illuminated, again reminding one that this is the highest official organ in the country! The Party ensign on top of the clock tower flies briskly, as if it is shouting aloud to the parting visitor—Vive le Kuomintang! Vive la Republique de Chine!

Shanghai, June 1, 1930.

Mongolia Threatens to Become Another Balkans

BY TAMARA ANDREEVA

Mongolia threatens to become another Balkans. The central point around which at the present time the passions are rising is Barga, or Hulunbuir. In 1912, with the help of Russia, Barga became independent, but after the great war, revolution and civil war in Russia, Barga in 1920 lost its independence and fell under the influence of China. In spite of the fact that many Barga tribesmen hate the Chinese, they prefer to take things as they are, in counterpoise to U. S. S. R. and Japan. When in 1922 Russia appeared again in the Far East, it paid the most serious attention to Barga, and, using its geographic proximity for political purposes, began to develop its activity there, among the Mongolian youths, mainly. Having signed in 1924 in Peking and Mukden the pact with China concerning the Soviet government of the Chinese Eastern Railway and commercial and diplomatic relations, the U. S. S. R. continued its work in Barga, though obscuring it with the utmost care with the fog of economic relations. Such was the situation till the Sino-Soviet conflict of 1929.

Japan and Mongolia

It is quite clear why Japan takes an interest in Mongolia. From the economic point of view, Mongolia has everything: Excellent land for tillage, innumerable riches of the mineral kingdom, forests, great quantities of cattle, deer, etc.—in a few words, all that Japan, pressed to the last extent in its territory, feels the greatest need of.

From the political point of view, to take possession of Hulunbuir is Japan's dream. To take possession of a territory, bordering for thousands of miles with U. S. S. R. and China,—to wedge into it,—would be for Japan the solving of all her political problems. That is why Japan is surveying so keenly all that is happening in Mongolia in general, and in Barga particularly.

Japan has her compatriots everywhere-ever and anon sending expeditions to the different parts of Mongolia. But the center is still in Hailar, where the Japanese hairdressers,—officers of the General Staff,—survey with a vigilent eye all events of the current days.

At the present time Japan has nothing against the fact that Barga should be governed by China, for China cannot frighten contemporary Japan. More serious is the situation with U. S. S. R. and Japan is surveying its activities with a watchful attention.

Mongolia and China

In spite of the fact that during the last ten years China has been, in a literal sense, torn to pieces with a civil war, she also extends her challange towards Mongolia.

Leading an unsuccessful struggle in Outer Mongolia, which is under the U. S. S. R.'s protectorate, China pays particular attention to Barga, knowing as well as Japan, that the political knot is tightened precisely in this part of Mongolia. If the U. S. S. R. should succeed in consolidating its interests in Barga, it would be a proximate menace to China; therefore China, represented by the Mukden authorities, develops propaganda to support a certain balance of political forces in Barga, sometimes seeking Japan's protection, sometimes playing with the U. S. S. R. in counterweight to Japan.

The tribes of the Buriats, Solons, Orochons, Tunguses and Dahurs, do not represent anything like political unity. The "first violin" is still played in Mongolia by the hereditory dukes and the educated class, represented by the Lamas. While the neighbors interested in Barga cater to the dukes and Lamas, the sympathies and antipathies of the latter change according to circumstances.

Ataman Semenoff

A certain role in Mongolian matters is still played by Ataman Semenoff. When he was in Chita, governing the Trans-Baikal district, he entered into relations with the Mongolian dukes and even received the title of duke from the latter. He is still connected with some of them and makes use of these connections with great ability. Japan, knowing of Semenoff's connections with the Mongolian dukes, keeps him close to her, hoping that there can be sometime a politcal moment when she will be able to use Semenoff for her activity in Mongolia. But Semenoff is not satisfied with the attention paid him by the Japanese,—he plays with Nanking and Mukden, proposing to them his services in the Mongolian matter, promising even to expose

(Continued on page 75)

Land-Water-Air
SO
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
N
Y
SOCONY
MOTOR GASOLINE
AND
MOTOR OILS
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

What are the Issues in the Present Civil War?

BY HIN WONG

(China Tomorrow, Peiping, May 25)

VERY few persons in China have been really concerned with the frequency of internecine warfare within their land, and friends of this nominal republic outside should lose no sleep over her ultimate outcome. The rebirth of a nation, like the upbringing of another child, cannot escape the many pitfalls to which some before him have yielded, and repeated warnings, while a necessity to lessen mistakes, will not hasten the perfection of any helpful enterprise or scheme.

To call the armed struggles for power in the scattered districts in China a "spring war" is a misnomer, such happenings as these occurring daily all over China without seriously affecting the fortitude of the people. Local disturbances and sectional union and secession have provided subjects to vernacular journals for news and comments, through the medium of which the proper form of government for the country may be discussed and ultimately accepted to last for a time.

Since 1915, China has had no united provinces or centrally powerful government, but as a people, the Chinese have made much progress. Illiteracy has been reduced, more books have been published, sold, and read, and the people, as a whole, are today in a better position to resist poverty and official corruption and encroachment than any other time known in their history. Public opinion as voiced through the press recently succeeded in forcing the transfer of a very powerful figure from Nanking officialdom to an outport, and this step of respect to general demand should and will probably form the beginning of a new era in China.

For more than ten years in China, scores of smaller towns and villages in inner interior of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien, and other provinces have been one time or another under the exclusive dictatorship of minor militarists and politicians whom the more powerful of their comrades called sometimes "counter-revolutionists" and sometimes "Reds", "Bandits", "re-organizationists", or whatever the people hate and suspect for the time being. To the local inhabitants too weak to resist the combined attack, they are but terrorists, and these terrorists have often been able to shift the responsibility, very unjustly, for their own acts of extortion under the pretext of imposts, surtaxes, and exacted contributions from the people upon a foreign organization, popularly known in the new Chinese terms as "communists." Chinese communities in the interior of the south-western province have, by this time, been very much accustomed to the presence of the terrorists, and their outgoing and incoming have become periodic. Of course, they fool nobody, and no intelligent villager would ever believe that a clique of men, professing to be patriots, would listen to a foreign advice and curse their own fellow men.

More Economic than Political

Brigandage, on the part of groups of strong but miseducated young men, and wholesale extortion under the fine name of party governments, are all more an economic problem than a political issue, in the present day China. Efforts have been and are still being made to have a united China, or rather a united government which all Chinese will respect. They have so far been a failure, but the country remains as one in spirit, because the people themselves have never been very much united or greatly divided.

Sectional competition, of a cleaner character, has come into the life of the people, and political rivalry, indulged in by but a few, often a selfish and an unpopular few, has come into disrepute, and men of self-respect these days will not like to be drawn into it, if possible, and the failure up to the time of writing for a powerful militarist in the northern section of China to interest one to become head of his financial or foreign affairs commission is a very good indication of the attitude of the Chinese now-a-days towards muddy politics, engineered more for a redivision of power than for the benefit of the people, the mass of whom the militarists and politicians are exploiting every day.

While the army, which has become a problem and a curse of the land, is divided at present, people still consider themselves united, looking upon the politico-military separation of so-called North and South China as something unworthy of serious attention. Leading educators of the nation, despite the formal declaration of war among the major militarists who are a common foe of the mass, have been holding national conferences in Nanking; athletes from all parts of China, track and field meets in Hangchow; and boy scouts, representing more than a hundred Chinese cities and towns, for a jamboree, in the southern capital. They have paid no regards to the differed opinion of politicans in party affairs and separate holdings of territory for systematic "squeeze" by the militarists. The intelligent, the youthful, and the coming citizens of China are not regarding sectional military struggle as a vital, national issue, and are not concerned with it.

There have been all sorts of apparent issues before the nation since the overthrow of the monarchy under the Manchus, but the nation has stood unchanged in morale and come out strengthened, succeeding in the restoration of tariff automony, unmaking some of the unequal treaties, and regaining some insignificant territory and concession lost but nevertheless appearing face-saving in certain respects. Individuals have attempted to overthrow the republic and made themselves emperors and some have assumed dictatorship over larger territory than any bandit would ever dream to overrun as a sphere of influence and to exact tribute from ships and caravans, but none has been able to remain in power long, as the people of China, long democratic and foreign to imported imperialism, would never tolerate anything nearer to bureaucracy. The party now trying to monopolize the government of few provinces for its adherents has now found itself self-divided and, in fact, deteriorated. The Chinese have never been accustomed to one party control and will take a long time to learn to adjust themselves to it, and it is afraid that as soon as they begin to learn, they will object to such a system of government, something contrary to the spirit of the revolution of 1911, which had for its object the making of a republic in China and the continuation of the democracy for generations recognized, except perhaps the substitution of local legislatures and a national assembly for the village meetings of elders and gentry in ancestral temples, to express the will and opinion of the people in public affairs. Present struggles and disturbances in China, therefore, are but a combination of local militarists and politicians of one section against those of another and they have brought forth no new issue to deserve special attention of peoples at home or abroad.

The people of China have no objection to the formation of parties for undertaking the responsibility of government, and the present factions to the military dispute have also connected themselves with party differences and they have yet failed to decide among themselves whether or not they should welcome the appearance of a second party. Since the people are not depending on them for their welfare, they have not been particularly concerned with a party issue.

China a Land of Small Communities

The mass of China still live in small communities, trade in small scale, farm in limited holdings, and are more expert in details for home-industry than mass productions. This explains the secret of the fortitude of the nation and her ability to disregard the past several years of politico-military disturbances. No great section of any community and no large interest of any kind has been vitally affected by intrigues and warfare of the last 19 years or more.

Unemployment, an economic problem, has been the real issue in China. Inability to solve it has left many here without work, and those physically strong but mentally unequal had to become bandits and soldiers to find a living, while the half-educated and morally weak became parasites of the major militarists and politicians in order to find easy jobs in political offices. Many disturbances have been created by minor militarists and petty politicians hoping to advance themselves thereby. To discredit those having brought about a resemblance of government in some places, some of these unscrupulous persons would not hesitate to themselves cause kidnappings and other crimes Many cases of lawlessness, especially outrages against missionaries and foreigners, have been committed for political purposes.

To promote and continue the friendship with foreign powers, every means is being taken to safeguard foreign life and property in all struggles by all factions and cliques concerned, and no northern or southern faction has even wilfully tried to ignore financial or treaty obligations properly contracted by previous administrations of China. The few unpleasant incidents in Nanking, Hankow, and Canton in which foreign lives and property had been involved have been an exception rather than a rule. The seemingly unceasing disturbances throughout China do not take place everywhere at the same time, while the events certainly do appear in the form of reports in the newspapers in all large towns and cities in China almost the same morning and the same afternoon, and to a great extent in newspapers abroad. It is amazing, but nevertheless true, to say that but a comparatively few of the mass of

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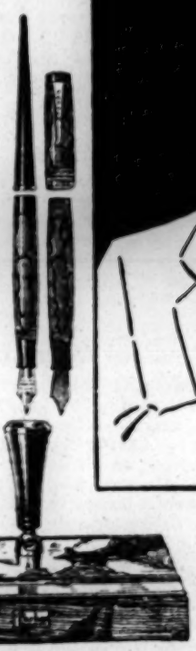

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China are being helped directly by the railroads, telegraph, and other forms of limited modern convenience, and the frequent delay to modern shipping and other means of communication caused by military operation is not always felt by the people of China as a whole at all. Chinese government in the past has been more or less honorary in character and the people have never been taught to depend much on it. Since the nominal republic, the condition has not changed, and the people have not learned to pay greater respect to it. Since the connection between the government and the people has never been strong, frequent changes in form and personnel in the local or national governments have, as already intimated, never interfered with the progress of the people as a whole.

This, however, does not mean to give the impression that the people are not affected by the frequency of the local and sectional disturbances at all.

It may be pointed out that, while unemployment has forced the retention of military service and petty political warfare as a means to satisfy the demands of a few, pending a readjustment in the affairs of the country and a satisfactory solution of the problem, the thinking men of the nation are beginning to find a better way to face the situation. Instead of forever allowing the militarists and the politicians to have their own sweet will and exact loans at pleasure, the bankers and merchants of a large port in the south recently turned down a request of a southern militarist for another loan for war purposes, refusing to listen to any more excuses advanced for more money, and this lack of funds has been responsible for further delay in his offensive against his northern rival. More merchants doing this right thing will cut short the power of the militarists for war. At the same time, many local committes in Kiangsi, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shantung, and other provinces have been actively engaged in famine relief measures through their assistance to emigrants to Manchuria and other fertile soil for land and agricultural developments there. Passive and active steps like this would surely lead to further co-operation among the people to make the unemployment problem less acute.

Manual and unskilled labor now cheap and unproductive in many places in China may soon find relief gradually through better study of the soil with the hope of making it more useful, and geographical survey and soil study now going on in different parts of the country is being supported not only by public but also by private institutions and incorporated bodies, the work of which can no longer be delayed or interfered with by changes of military power in the sections of the country concerned.

Labor Becomes Wiser

For several years labor unions and student organizations in China have been but subsidiary organs of the party in power. Leaders of these bodies concerned have looked on their positions as a step-stone to future political offices and influence. Party leaders have for some time employed the unions and student demonstrations as a tool to aid their fights against one another, but lately the workers and students learned something better and are now refraining from activities which do not aim at the general betterment of the people, and organized workers and students, once powerful accomplice to the organized enemy for the people—persons trying to have a monopoly in government and trade—now have joined the rest of the people in the desire and demand for peace throughout the country. They have begun to realize that the exclusive preaching of any political or economic theory will not do, and lately students in Peiping (Peking) and Tientsin as well as those in Canton and other cities in China have made study of and started experiments to improve a whole community through mass education and social service along the lines of better knowledge in reading, health, and farming, something which will make a man more useful and his labor more productive.

It is not so easy these days to enlist the workers and students to support in favor of one faction or another with their agitations and demonstration, unless there is a vital, national issue which will interest many in the nation regardless of party affiliation and personal interest. The present dispute between the militarists of the North and the South is purely a party matter to a few politicians and a question of redivision of power and territory, necessitated by the recent regrouping of sectional military leaders. This is nothing new, and the last 19 years saw much of it. They will have their own way in the settlement of their form of government, and pending their study over the question and an attempt for something better than what the militarists and politicians now try to offer, local disturbances here and there will likely go on but they will not be serious enough to undermine the vitality of the people.

In The Field of National Reconstruction

To Train Chinese Pilots

The Ministry of Communications on June 7 announced the opening of a Navigation Institute for the training of Chinese pilots. Students admitted will be limited to middle-school and college graduates.

New Light-Houses on Pearl River

The Kwangtung provincial government will begin shortly the construction of a number of new light-houses for the purpose of safeguarding navigation on the Pearl river. The construction cost of $30,000 will be appropriated by the provincial treasury.

Native Products Emporium for Nanking

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has announced plans for the early opening in the Weitsingchiao area of Nanking of a "Native Products Emporium," which will be devoted entirely to the sale of Chinese-made goods. The Nanking municipality and Capital Construction Commission will cooperate with the Ministry in the project.

Chinese Cigarette Factories Demand Assistance

Representatives of various Chinese cigarette factories at Shanghai held a meeting on June 5 and decided to petition the National Government for relief. The petition stated that the native tobacco industry is facing a complete collapse due to the adverse silver exchange which handicaps the purchase of foreign leaf tobacco. It was stated that native factories have suffered such severe losses that they are finding it practically impossible to carry on.

Through Train Service from Kirin to Peiping

The Peiping-Liaoning (Mukden) Railway Administration has announced the establishment of regular direct passenger and freight service between Kirin, the capital of Kirin province in Manchuria and Peiping. The trains will be operated entirely over the new Chinese lines in Manchuria, the Kirin-Hancheng and Kirin-Tunhua lines and the Peiping-Liaoning line. The purpose of the new service is to stimulate communication between Manchuria and sections of North China south of the Great wall.

Chekiang to Float Famine Relief Loan

The Legislative Yuan at Nanking has approved the issuance of a loan of $1,000,000 by Chekiang province which will be opened for subscription on July 1, the entire proceeds to be used for famine relief projects within the province. The bonds will bear interest at 8 percent and will be redeemable in June, 1939. An amortization fund committee has been appointed to be composed of two representatives of the provincial government, one each from the Hangchow chamber of commerce, bankers association and native bankers guild of Hangchow.

China Merchants to Build Four Yangtsze Boats

A report issued by the *Kuo Wen* service stated that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company would shortly ask for tenders for four new steamers costing Tls. 600,000 each for the Upper Yangtsze service, the new boats to be moter-driven and of latest design. The report stated that since British and Japanese steamship companies had placed new boats on this run that 90 percent of the Upper Yangtsze shipping was now in foreign hands. British companies are now operating 7 boats on the Shanghai-Ichang run and the Japanese 3 boats on the same service.

All Large Cities to be Made Ordinary Municipalities

The Executive Yuan of the National Government on June 4 decided upon the immediate conversion of the Special Municipalities of Nanking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Hankow into "ordinary" municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan. The new regulations were made as a result of the recent passage of the municipal government law providing for the abolition of "special" municipalities. It was decided in the cases of the Peiping and Canton Special Municipalities that they will be transferred to the direct control of the Hopei (Chihli) and Kwangtung provincial governments.

New Electric Plant at Kiangyin

The Commission on the Reconstruction of the National Capital at Nanking has recommended the construction of a large electric generating plant at Kiangyin on the Yangtsze below Nanking. The purpose of the plant, according to the announcement, will be to supply electric energy and illumination in the districts of Wusih and Changchow on the Shanghai-Nanking railway and for the development of a system of electric railways connecting the districts at Wusih, Ishing, Changchow, Kiangyin and Changzao. It is proposed to use a portion of the unexpended balance of the Boxer Indemnity for financing the enterprise.

New Kuomintang Headquarters To Cost $2,000,000

The 95th meeting of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on June 5 approved plans for the construction of a new building in Nanking for the accommodation of the Central Party Headquarters. The new building will cost $2,000,000, Chinese currency, and will be built to the south of the Mausoleum Park in the district of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Work is to be started the latter part of the present year. The construction will be under the supervision of Lin Sen, Chen Lih-fen, Lin Huan-ting, Chen Yao-huan, Wu Chihhui, Chang Ching-kiang, Teng Cheh-yu, Hsiao Fu-cheng and Tai Chi-tao.

Union Oil Company Officials in Far East

A number of officials of the Union Oil Company of California who have been in Shanghai for several days, departed last Saturday for Hongkong and Canton where they will meet other officials of the same company who are arriving in Hongkong from Europe. Those who departed from Shanghai for Hongkong last week included A. C. Stewart, son of W. L. Stewart, President of the Union Oil Company of California; J. B. Arthur, manager of the crude oil and fuel sales department; C. J. McKeever, manager of the export department; H. R. Greatwood, China representative, and W. W. Baer, Far Eastern resresentative. They are making a general inspection trip through the Far East with the possibility of future development enterprises in this market. The Union Oil Company is one of the leading producing oil organizations in America, with head office in Los Angeles.

Government Rejects Proposal to Bar Foreign Pilots

The Ministry of Communications on June 8 rejected a proposal sent to the Government by the Chinese Navigation Association, recommending the barring of foreign pilots from Chinese steamers. The Ministry stated that it would be inadvisable to refuse properly qualified foreign pilots the right to pilot vessels in Chinese waters because of the insufficient number of qualified Chinese pilots available. For this reason there would be no interference with any Chinese shipping company that desired to employ foreign pilots. It was stated that in due course when the number of registered Chinese pilots had been increased sufficient to meet the demand that the employment of foreigners "would be automatically made unnecessary." Also, it was stated that foreign pilots employed on Chinese vessels would be required to observe Chinese laws and shipping regulations.

Agriculture Ministry Would Start $20,000,000 Bank

The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining has announced a scheme for the organization of a bank with a capital of $20,000,000, the capital to be supplied jointly by the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and Mining for the purpose of fostering agricultural development. In addition to the proposal to establish a bank, it was stated that a general plan had been developed for fostering development enterprises as a means of relieving unemployment. The scheme includes reclamation projects in the border districts of the country, especially in the northeast, northwest and southwest, the development of extensive salt fields in Northern Anhwei, and the digging of canals and irrigation projects in various parts of the country. There are also several projects for developing forestry in the Tungning region of Hopei, the Hsuchow-Szeyang area between Kiangsu and Anhwei, the Shiuchow-Chenchow region between Kwangtung and Hunan and the Kwangsui-Sinyang area between Hupeh and Honan.

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Swedish Company Studying China Match Industry

H. V. Heidenstam departed from Shanghai on June 7 on his return to Sweden, after several weeks in China where he has been making a study of the China match trade on behalf of the Swedish Match Company, popularly known as the Swedish Match "trust." Mr. Von Heidenstam was for several years consulting engineer connected with the Whangpoo River Conservancy Board, and has an extensive acquaintance in China. The fact that the Swedish Match Company has greatly expanded its activities in various parts of the world in recent years has been reponsible for reports that extensive development plans were in prospect in China. However, there have been no official reports on the subject thus far.

The Shanghai District Kuomintang recently urged the Central Kuomintang Headquarters in Nanking to impose a duty on the import of Swedish matches as a means of fostering the manufacture and sale of Chinese-made matches.

More New Construction Announced for Shanghai

Among the new construction enterprises for Shanghai announced during the week are a 21-story Grand Realty Building, a new 8-story building for the Y. W. C. A., an addition to St. Luke's Hospital, and a new apartment house in the French Concession. The new Grand Realty Building, which will be constructed on Hart road between Bubbling Well and Burkill road, will be used for hotel purposes and will cost Tls. 2,500,000. It will be the tallest structure in the Orient. The new Y. W. C. A. building, which will be adapted largely for residence purposes for Shanghai women of all nationalities, will cost Tls. 350,000. It will be located back of the British Consulate-General on Yuen Ming Yuen Road. The new Frenchtown apartment will also cost Tls. 350,000, will be 9-stories in height, with 19 apartments and will be located on Avenue Joffre near Route Pichon. Construction will start in July by the Credit Foncier D'Extreme Orient, the promoters of the enterprise. Construction permits for new buildings issued in May, numbering 1,075 are the largest for any one month in the history of the city.

American Engineers to Build Motor Road in Shensi

A report by a correspondent in Sianfu, capital of Shensi province, which appeared in the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) on June 10 stated that J. E. Baker, who is connected with the Ministry of Communications at Nanking had arrived in Sianfu for the purpose of beginning construction of a motor road connecting that city with Hankow. Mr. Baker has, for the present, been loaned by the Ministry of Communications to the China International Famine Relief Association which is now engaged in relief measures in Shensi province. The report by the correspondent in Shensi stated that Mr. Baker had established headquarters in Sianfu and that a number of American engineers are now on the way to join him in the construction of the motor road. The road will start at Sianfu and cross the mountains to the south of that city and then pass southeastward to the head of navigation on the Han river and thence follow that stream to Hankow. The course to be followed by the new motor road will be the same as the old caravan trail, which has not been in use for several years on account of handitry. According to the plans thousands of famine refugees will be provided with work on the new enterprise.

Agitation at Nanking Against Christian "Propaganda" Continues

In connection with the attempt of the Nanking Municipal authorities to suppress Christian "propaganda," the Muncipal Party Headquarters has written a letter to the Municipality giving its support. The letter stated that at the regular meeting of the Executive Committee a resolution was passed that Christian propaganda might not be conducted openly in the Capital. "Of late," said the letter, "in practically all public recreation places there are numerous Christians conducting religious propaganda. This is not only an impediment to public peace and order, but it serves also as cultural aggression on behalf of the imperialists. Moreover, just at this time when the Party and Government are doing their utmost to drive out superstition, how can we permit this religious propaganda to go on at the capital with impunity?"

Silver at Last Reaches the Turn

After months of hectic decline, silver has at last begun to show some signs of once more becoming a precious metal. The Chinese silver dollar which last week had touched 4 to 1, that is four local dollars to one U. S. dollar, had improved this week to about 3½ to 1. In the meantime China, as the country which was most affected by the debacle, has been watching the situation closely, and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has been particularly active. In a recent interview he stated that the Government did not contemplate removal of the ban on the exportation of gold and the importation of foreign silver coins. He said that the ban was necessary and was in line with the Government's policy of eventually adopting the gold standard as well as preventing currency confusion in the country.

Referring to the proposed restriction of the Gold Bar Exchange, Dr. Kung pointed out that at the beginning of the present silver crisis early in the year, suggestions is were made to his Ministry to devise ways of stopping the reckless speculation, because it was apparent to all that unfettered operations on the Exchange were detrimental to the interests of the people, and tended to upset the financial and economic equilibrium. Ho asserted that the authorities would certainly not hesitate to impose drastic measures should such be considered necessary.

A spokesman of the National Associated Chamber of Commerce at Nanking was quoted by *Kuo Min* as saying that until military activities in China are brought to an early conclusion and peace and order restored, there can be no fundamental solution of this or any other economic question. He also emphasized the necessity of promoting native industries and the adoption of the gold standard.

Japanese Shipping Silver to London

Early in the week, K. Tsuchiya, manager of the Mitsui Bank in Shanghai, announced that his bank had made arrangements with the branch in London for the transportation of silver bars amounting to approximately one million ounces from here to London. Such a movement would undoubledly help the local silver market to a certain extent.

Following the above announcement, it was also reported that the local branch of Mitsubishi Bank, another Japanese concern, is also ready to export a large quantity of silver, worth between one and two million taels, to its London Branch as soon as favorable arrangements can be made as to freight.

A *Reuter* telegram from New York early in the week stated that despite the continued acuteness of the silver situation there was little likelihood of United States producers becoming actively interested in any scheme for the stabilization of the silver industry. Competent authorities mentioned that as silver is chiefly a by-product any plans to regulate its output would necessarily involve the application of similar measures to copper, lead and other metals.

Shanghai's Gold Exports

According to a report issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General, the amount of gold exported from Shanghai to the United States during May was 21,483 troy ounces valued at G.$434,351, while the total for the five months from the beginning of January to the end of May amounted to 481,433,58 troy ounces, valued at G,$9,833,105.

The *Kuo Min* News Agency publishes the following views of a Chinese writer on the silver situation:

1. The sudden drop in silver values is due to the fact that a considerable amount of gold has recently been smuggled out of the comtry;

2. A short rice crop has necessitated an unusually great import and this necessarily has menaced China's foreign obligations. The increase of other kinds of import, particularly arms and ammunitions, and the decrease of export helped to make China pay much more than she receives;

3. Reports of gold smuggling to Dairen have further weakened the silver position;

4. Although the U. S. A. owns more than half of the World's gold stock, yet there is a law to check the free circulation of gold. If China wants to strengthen her position in this respect something more than an embargo should be enforced to remedy the situation.

SITUATION DEADLOCKED IN HONAN—ATTENTION NOW CENTERED ON HUNAN AND SHANTUNG FIGHTING

(*Continued from page 52*)

munists numbering 1,000; property losses estimated at $4,000,000; general exodus of inhabitants from district..

Foochow, June 6—Town of Sihsianli, place of about 180 familes, in Northern Fukien plundered by bandits under Wang King-wen and Jen Tai-chiur; hundreds of people rendered homeless; refugees petition government for relief.

Chungking, Szechuen, June 6—Bandit horde plundering towns and cities in vicinity of Patang on Szechuen-Hupeh border; Gen. Liu Hsiang dispatched troops under Gen. Wang Ling-chi to scene.

Shanghai, June 6—Newspaper *Evening Post* reported two bandit raids one in Anhwei and the other at Sungkiang, Kiangsu; also reported river police had fought four hour battle with pirates near mouth of Yangtsze. In Anhwei bandit raid losses at town of Foonglohchen amounted to $240,000 while losses near Sungkiang amounted to $10,000.

Shanghai, June 7—Itemized report in British *North China Daily News* alleged that communist and bandit activities in Kiangsi province had caused losses amounting to $214,010,330 with 37,712 houses burned and 82,304 persons killed. Report gave itemized losses reported by 45 hsiens or counties.

Hsuchowfu, June 7—Dispatch from Kweiteh state bandit gang which harassing villages to the south of Kweiteh had been dispersed.

Anking, June 7—Bandit gang in Lo-an district attacked people's militia, defeated them and burned entire city; other bandit hordes harassing vicinity of Taipingtsi and Machiaotsi; people militia trying to defend district.

Nanking, June 9—Gen. Chang Hui-cha was reported to have succeeded in defeating the bandits and communists in the Pinghsian, Anyuan and Liling districts.

Amoy, June 9—Report from Foochow stated Gen. Liu Ho-ting had defeated Gen. Lu Shing-pang who was attacking Foochow in league with communistic elements.

Nanking, June 9—Newly organized 25th Division claimed it had cleaned out the bandit-communists at Yanglou and Changshanlou and Luchushan and had taken the leaders captive. Also claimed that Commander Tai Ming-chuen had bandits at Pahmiastsi in western Honan and had killed bandit leader Liu Siao-ertu together with 700 of his followers. Government forces now advancing toward Sanchang and hoped to clear outlaws from that district shortly.

A "Perfect Baby" Contest in Nanking

A "Perfect Baby" Contest was held at Nanking during the week under the auspices of the Municipality of Nanking. Several hundred babies were examined by medical experts. Special instructions to mothers in regard to the feeding and caring of children were given during the contest. Considerable dissatisfaction was registered by disappointed mothers at eventual decisions.

Tenders for U. S. Consulate Building Delayed

A *United Press* telegram from Washington during the week stated that congestion in the office of the supervising architect has caused a two-months delay in the opening of bids for the new Consular Building in Shanghai. Drawings for the structure would be completed, it was announced, on June 15. but these drawings would be subject to correction by heating, lighting and other mechanical experts, so that it will not be until some time later that they will be considered finally finished.

Death of a British Spanish-American War Veteran

The death occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital June 7 of Daniel R. Coleman, a British subject, but a veteran of the Spanish-American War in Admiral Dewey's fleet. Death was due to bronchitis. The late Mr. Coleman was born in Cork, Ireland, and for a number of years followed the sea. He joined the American Navy in China in 1897. Although a British subject he was on the pension roll of the United States Government. He was a member of Shanghai Camp No. 1, United Spanish American War Veterans.

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Monk departed for the United States on their honeymoon last week.

Edward Stone, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Steamship line, arrived in Shanghai last week.

Dr. W. H. Downs, Jr., departed last week for Los Angeles where he will take a post graduate course in dentistry.

Mrs. F. J. Schuhl, wife of F. J. Schuhl, attorney, departed last week for Peitaiho where she will spend the summer.

Granville Woodard, U. S. Trade Commissioner, returned from a business trip to Hankow, traveling by airplane each way.

Leon Friedman, general manager of China Motors, Inc., has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

F. J. Raven, head of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, departed last week on a four months' trip to the United States.

W.B.Cole, who is stationed at Sienyu, Fukien province, departed last week on vacation for his home in the United States, at Berwyn, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Roylatt, for many years residents of Tientsin, departed last week for California where they will make their future home.

Bandits captured the Rev. Clifford J. King, an American missionary belonging to the Society of the Divine Word, in Southern Honan on June 1.

Miss Helen Fisher Hohman of the Department of Economics of Chicago University arrived in Shanghai last week on a trip through the Far East.

E. C. Stocker, formerly connected with the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and now with the Texas Company is confined to hospital by serious illness.

Lady Whyte, wife of Sir Frederick Whyte, adviser to the National Government, departed for England last week, traveling by the Trans-Siberian railway.

Major Harold C. Parsons of the 4th Regiment U. S Marines, has been transferred to the United States, his place here being taken by Major G. L. Osterhout, Jr.

Dr. Georg Stobbe, German Consul-General in Harbin, has been transferred to Dairen and Mr. Gipperich, formerly stationed at Shanghai has been transferred to Harbin.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Harris and their children departed for the United States on leave last week. Mr. Harris is connected with the British-American Tobacco Company.

Gasoline prices in Shanghai were raised end of last week from 85 cents to $1.10 per gallon, the Texas, A. P. C. and Socony companies making the announcement simultaneously.

It is reported that when the American Consulate moves to the Kalee Hotel to take up temporary quarters about August 1 a part of the building will be given over to the American Minister,

Mrs. John S. Potter and children departed last week for a trip to their home in Los Angeles. Mr. Potter, who is connected with the Asia Realty Company, accompanied them as far as Yokohama.

Gilmore G. Bradford, Far Eastern Manager of the Frigidaire Corporation of Dayton. Ohio, was in Shanghai last week on business. Mr. Bradford is a graduate of the University of Missouri.

Marilyn Leonard, 16-year old daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Leonard of the Southern Baptist Mission at Harbin, died at Pyenyang, Korea, where she was attending school on Wednesday, May 14.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Petitt and their children departed for the United States last week where they will spend a year on furlough. Mr. Petitt will spend the summer at the Y. M. C. A. camp at Silver Bay, N. Y.

Mei Lan-fang, famous Chinese actor, was among those who received an honorary degree from the University of Southern California at Los Angeles at the University's semi-centennial celebration on June 7. Mr. Mei was given a degree in music.

Dr. Yi Fang Wu, president of Ginling College at Nanking, has issued invitations to the marriage of Mrs. Dagny Carter to Henry Killam Murphy, which will take place at the Ginling College Chapel at 5:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, June 25.

Mei Lan-fang, celebrated Chinese actor, who is now touring the United States, has been elected an honorary member of the China Society of America, New York. Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, is also an honorary member of the Society.

Three new branches of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd. have just opened in Shanghai, one at the corner of Bubbling Well and Yates Road, one at 77 Tung Mun Road, Nantao and the third at 338 Broadway. The latter two branches offer new banking facilities in the way of a travel bureau.

Owen Lattimore, author of "The Desert Road to Turkestan," was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship a few weeks ago to make geographical studies in Central Asia. He is now in Manchuria, which he describes as "a hell of a climate, entirely surrounded by drinks." Mr. Lattimore's next book, "High Tartary," will be published in September by Littie, Brown & Co.

A party of Chinese engineering students, graduates of Nanyang University, composed of Kiang Jen-lung, Wu Shing-wu, Ling Hai-ming, Koo Kutung and Chien Fang-chang, sailed for the United States last week. They will enter the employ of the Automatic Electric Company of Chicago for a special course in telephony. They are being sent by the Ministry of Communications.

The *Tsingao Times* states that on the morning of June 7, a junk loaded with gasoline was alongside the USS. *Jason*, and when opening one of the tanks with a hammer it exploded, the gasoline burning fifteen coolies on board, Four of them died and the remainder were immediately brought ashore in one of the *Jason's* cutters for treatment at the Tsingtao Dojinkai hospital. Their burns were stated to be, for the most part, very serious.

The Chinese Government has donated the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of fitting out a Chinese classroom in the new Cathedral of Learning being constructed by the University of Pittsburgh in the form of a modern office building 490 feet in height. The class rooms at the top of the building are being fitted out to commemorate world cultures. The donation from the Chinese Government was obtained through the Chinese Students Club of Pittsburgh.

Mrs. D. C. Bess, correspondent for *The Chicago Tribune* in Peiping in the absence of the regular correspondent, Charles Dailey, recently made a flight from Dairen, Manchuria to Seoul, Korea on the new Japanese airmail service. Mrs. Bess, who is the wife of the *United Press* correspondent in Peiping, was the first foreign woman to make the flight. The Japanese air-mail passenger service from Dairen to Seoul is a link in the new Japanese service from Japan to Manchuria.

According to the April issue of *China*, the official bulletin of the China Society of America, Prof. Carroll M. Powers of Modesto College, California, has announced a 70-day tour of the Orient, leaving San Francisco on June 28, and returning on September 28. The itinerary includes one day each way in Honolulu, 17 days in Japan, 4 days in Korea and 18 days in China. While in China the party will attend the first Pacific Students Conference to be held in the Western Hills at Peiping.

Dr. Clifford Stubbs, connected with the Friends Service Council, stationed at Chengtu, Szechuen province, was stabbed in the back and killed while riding in a rickshaw in Chengtu on Friday, May 30, according to word received in Shanghai last week. The police were unable to find the assailant, who disappeared after the attack. Dr. Stubbs arrived in China in 1913 from England and has been head of the chemistry department of West China Union University. He is survived by Mrs. Stubbs and several children.

Dr. Luther Carrington Goodrich of Columbia University has been awarded the Willard Straight Fellowship which provides for a year's study in China, the amount of money available being G.$2,200. Mr. Goodrich and his family planned to sail from San Francisco on June 13. The Willard Straight Fellowship was created by Mrs. Straight in memory of her husband, the late Willard Straight. The Fellowship is administered by a committee composed of Roger S. Greene of the Rockefeller Foundation; Kenneth S. Latourette of Yale University; Dr. Paul Monroe, Teachers College, Columbia University; Prof. Lucius C. Porter and Dr. Stephen P. Duggan.

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C. S. Taylor, Vice President and General Manager.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Perkins of the Paramount Pictures Corporation have returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hongkong and Canton.

J. V. Crowe, Far Eastern manager of the Ford Motor Car Company has returned from a three weeks' business trip to Hongkong and Haiphong.

The British-American Tobacco is advertising its motion picture equipment to be sold at auction Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a.m. at 10 Hungjao road, Shanghai.

C. D. Meinhart, American Consul at Shanghai for the past three years, has received an appointment at Tsinan, Shantung, to which place he will probably proceed at the end of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Lewis of Cleveland, Ohio, who after an extended trip to Yunnan and South China had returned to Shanghai, during the week departed for the north and northeastern provinces, where they will remain for several weeks.

J. G. Torrado, a Filipino member of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, committed suicide June 7 by shooting himself with a service revolver in his apartment, 228 Route Vallon. The bullet entered his right temple.

The Rev. E. W. Luccock, pastor of Community Church, Shanghai, will use as his subject for a sermon on Sunday morning, June 15, the golf term, "Don't Press." In addition to music by the choir there will be a solo by Mrs. F. D. Drake.

Y. C Wen, manager of the radio department of the Ministry of Communications, will be married on Saturday, June 14 to Miss Jane Sze, who is a niece of Dr. Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain. The service will be performed at the Church of Our Savior on Dixwell Road.

The mariage took place last week place in the Church of Our Saviour, Shanghai of Miss Bobby D. S. Tsoong, the English Secretary of the Department of Electrical Engineering of Nanyang University, and Charles S. C. Ting, the sales-manager of the Automoble Department of Drysdale and Company, Nanking.

Nine persons were seriously injured when a bus belonging to the Chapei Motor Bus Co., Ltd., was hit by a train on the Shanghai-Woosuug line, on the night of June 9. It is stated that the bus, which was operating between Chapei and Kiangwan, tried to race the train to the crossing. The bus was a total wreck.

Thomas F. Millard, adviser to the National Government is departing shortly on a trip to the United States where he is scheduled to deliver a series of addresses at the Williamstown Conference. Mr. Millard also will spend some time in Washington, following which he will proceed to. Geneva before returning to Shanghai.

Dr. David Yui, general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Chinese Bankers Club of Shanghai on Wednesday evening, June 11, the host being S. C. Chu, assistant manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank. Dr. Yui made a talk on conditions in Szechuen province where he recently visited.

Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to China and Admiral T. T. Craven of the Yangtze Patrol visited Kuling, the mountain resort near Kiukiang, June 2, when they were guests of the Kuling American School. Mr. Johnson was accompanied by his secretary, L. H. Ellis of the American Legation, and Admiral Craven by Flag Lieutenant Tucker.

A recent *United Press* message from New York stated that following sanguinary fighting in a renewal of tong warfare in various cities of the United States, the Hip Sing Tong and the On Leong Tong on June 9 posted notices announcing that they had signed a "Kellogg Peace Pact" permanently outlawing such war. Several Chinese had been killed in the course of recent renewal of battling.

Charles F. Hauss, who was formerly stationed in Shanghai as the representative of the American Radiator Company, is now stationed in Brussels, Belgium where he and Mrs. Hauss plan to make their future home. In a letter, Mr. Hauss stated that since departing from Shanghai he has traveled in Europe from Finland to Italy but is now located permanently in Belgium, his address being 116 Avenue Moliere, Brussels.

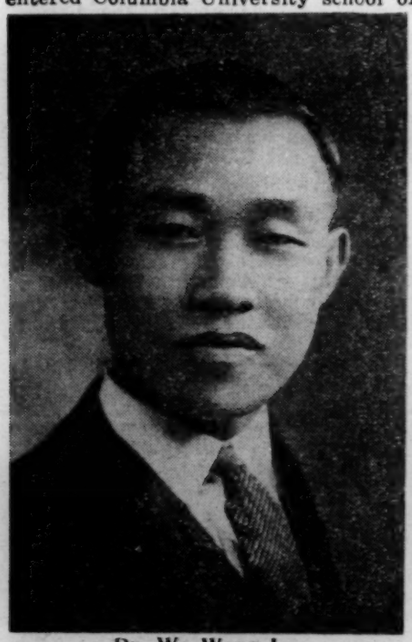
The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. are being sued in the Hongkong Supreme Court by Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co, Ltd., an American firm, who claimed $25,000 in connection with a cold storage plant supplied at Hongkong. The defendants have filed several counterclaims including one for $30,000 in respect of provisions which, it is alleged, had to be destroyed. The case is expected to be a lengthy one.

Who's Who in China

Hsu Shih-chang, lawyer; born in Hangchow, Chekiang in 1892; was graduated from Chekiang Law College; chief of Police department of Kaishing, Chekiang, 1911; chief of Department of Education of Siaofeng district, Chekiang and prosecutor of district procuratorate Tehtsing, Chekiang in 1916; prosecutor of local procuratorate of Kinhua, Chekiang in 1917; Judge of Iwu district procuratorate, Chekiang, 1919; chief of Department of Education of Wuhsin, 1920; judge of Tungyang district procuratorate, Chekiang, 1921; councillor of Kiangsu Provincial marine police administration and judge of district court of Yungkia, Chekiang, 1922; judge of Changchow district procuratorate, Kiangsu 1923; judge of Jukao district procuratorate, Kiangsu and awarded second class order gold decoration by the Ministry of Justice, 1924; practiced law in Soochow and Shanghai from 1925 to present; address: 54 Kung Ping Li, Burkill Road, Shanghai.

Hsu Shih-chang
徐式昌字眷丞

Dr. We Wang Loo, metallurgist; born at Shunning, Yunnan May 10, 1895; after his preliminary education in Shunning Middle School, he went to Japan and studied at Akita Mining College, Akita, where he received his degree in mining engineering in 1915; on returning to China he was appointed to several provincial government posts in Szechuen, 1916-19; went to America in 1922 and entered Columbia University school of mines, where he received his M. A. degree in 1924; employed by the U. S. Metal Refining Co., Carteret, N. J. in the electrolytic copper refinery and in the electrolytic parting plant, 1925; returned to Columbia University for research work and received his Ph. D. degree in 1928, his thesis being "Reduction of Roasted Cassiterite Concentrate;" while in America he invented a process for the treatment of low grade oxidized complex lead-tin ores, which was patented both in the United States and China; awarded asilver cup for his engineeringpaper on "The Electrolytic Refining of Tin" by the Engineering and Chemical Society of China, 1925; on his return from America he travelled in Europe and studied tin mining practice in the Federated Malaya States; on returning to Yunnan he was appointed vice-president of Yunnan Kotchiu Tin Trading Co., Kotchiu, Yunnan, 1927, which position he still holds; address: 34 Chu Kuo Kai, Yunnanfu, Yunnan.

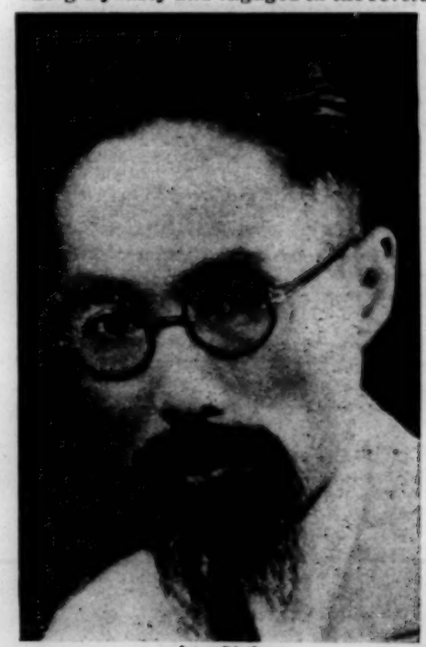


Dr. We Wang Loo
羅爲垣

Tong Shou-ming, banker; born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu in 1891; started his banking career as manager of the Bank of China at Hsiakwan, Nanking and later became sub-manager of the head office of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; he was then sent to Hankow to open a branch office and became manager; returned to Shanghai and was appointed director of the Shanghai mint, 1927; founder of the China State Bank and director and general manager; elected a member of the board of the Bank of Communications and manager of the Shanghai branch, 1927, which position he still holds; elected managing director of the Manufacturers Bank of China, 1927; address: Bank of Communications, Shanghai.

Tong Shou-ming
唐壽民

Lin Shih, government official; born at Minhouhsien, Fukien in March, 1883; his early education was in law and politics and later he took up the study of railway administration and was graduated from the Luhan Railway School; joined the Tungmenhui toward the end of the Ching Dynasty and engaged in the revolutionary movement in the north; member of the staff of Gen. Wu Lu-chen, commander of the Chihli and Shansi forces, 1911-16; chief of the Property Bureau and Revenue Stamp Bureau of Shensi, 1916; commissioner of Industry and director of the Tobacco and Wine Bureau of Shensi, 1917; adviser and secretary of foreign affairs to Gen. Hu Ching-i of Honan, 1924; chief of the railway department of the Ministry of Communications and concurrently tupan of the railways built with loans, 1924; director of the railway police bureau and Tupan of the Tatung-Chengtu railway, 1924; tupan of the Pukow-Sinyang railway and concurrently director of the Lung-Hai and Pien-lo railways, 1925; commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Honan, 1925; commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Fukien, 1927; councillor of the Ministry of Communications in the Nanking Government and concurrently chairman of the Communications Employes' Affairs Committee and Statutes and Regulations Committee, 1928; acting chief of the Postal department of the Ministry of Communications and officiating director-general of Posts, 1929; he is at present councillor of the Ministry of Communications and officiating director-general of Posts; address: 490 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.



Lin Shih
林實

MONGOLIA THREATENS TO BECOME ANOTHER BALKANS

(Continued from page 64)

White troops to resist the Reds' influence in Mongolia. When in 1920, the army of White Russians in Siberia under Ataman Semenoff, was routed completely by the Bolsheviks, the Trans-Baikal District threw out to Barga more than 10,000 Russian refugees who settled there. During the Chino-Soviet conflict these unfortunates were exposed to a chimerical brigandage from the side of the Chinese bands.

Being at first the enemies of the U. S. S. R.,—after the Chinese vandalism following the collapse of the Chinese army, the refugees became the enemies of China. At the present time, when the conflict is more or less shaken off, the refugees have returned to their destroyed homes, where they say they will not admit the Chinese guards. Being unarmed, it would be impossible for them to resist the Chinese, but they are helped by the Young Mongols and the White Russian partizans' gangs of Peshkoff and Zikoff. During the conflict these troops were occupied in robbing the rich merchants; now they help the refugees to defend themselves against the Chinese "guardianship."

No doubt these forces (with more than 1000 soldiers) are supported by Ataman Semenoff, or the Japanese through him. At any rate, though these troops are supported by somebody the U. S. S. R. could use them in its interests, for the population is inflamed with a violent hate against the Chinese.

Harbin, May 17, 1930.

Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation Will Not Change Name

According to a message received in Shanghai by the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, the merger of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation and the Chase National Bank was completed and went into effect on June 2. Under the merger the Shanghai branch of the company will not have its name changed.

The banks of the company in New York and London will do business under the name of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York and the Paris branch will be known as the Chase Bank. The bank is now the largest in the world and has a capital surplus and undivided profits of G. $368,000,000. A new board of directors has been chosen for the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation, these being officers of the Chase National Bank. Albert H. Wiggin is chairman, the others being Vice-chairman, Charles S. Mc-Cain; president, Winthrop W. Aldrich; and directors, John McHugh, Robert L. Clarkson, Howard E. Cole, Joseph C. Rovensky, S. Stern, F. W. Black and R. R. Hunter.

The officers of the local branch remain unchanged, with A. E. Schumacher as manager and Harry W. Frick and E. G. Zacharias as assistant managers.

Chinese Wood Oil Threatened by Florida Industry

A recent report submitted to the Ministry of Commerce, Labor and Industry by a Chinese Consul in and America says that at present there are 450,000 wood oil trees in Florida, and it is feared that after a few years China will eventually lose the American market for the wood oil trade for the following reasons: The growth of wood oil trees in America; the Chinese wood oil has no uniform standard; Chinese wood oil producers have no representatives in America to advertise the product; and on account of primitive methods employed in the production, Chinese producers cannot supply American demands regularly.

Kiangwan Labor University Ordered Closed

The Ministry of Education in a recent order to the Shanghai Labor University at Kiangwan instructs the institution to close its doors pending its reorganization by the Ministry. *Kuo Min* says the order was given following a thorough investigation into the administration and the curriculum of the University by a special deputy of the Ministry who, in a subsequent report, declared that the authorities in charge of the institution were neither qualified nor financially able to attain the goal of the university, namely, the training of competent labor leaders.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

"The Unwanted Chinese Daughter"

(*Reprinted from Time Magazine*)

Petal-of-the-Rose—Charles Pettit—Liveright ($2.50).

Not unlike Ernest Bramah's tales of *Kai Lung*, in its lacquered language of eycessive pseudo-Oriental politeness, unlike them in the faintly lickerish tinge of the narrative, *Petal-of-the-Rose* gives about as realistic a picture of China as a musical comedy does of life, affords much the same kind of titillating entertainment.

Petal-of-the-Rose was the unwanted daughter of the learned, sensual, hard-hearted aristocrat Ou Tsong Ling. Of no account in her father's eyes, she led a secluded and boring existence shut up in the women's apartments until the Japanese, in revenge for the killing of a French missionary, sent a punitive expedition to the city. Then all the women, including Petal-of-theRose, were raped, thought that more lively than doing nothing all day long. Author Pettit writes suavely, ironically, often appositely, of philosophy, Christianity, "the facts of life," protects himself from censorship by his gymnastic euphemisms, Gallic urbanity.

Author Charles Pettit, Frenchman, in his 50's, has had a not uneventful life. Educated at St. Cyr (France's West Point), he was a civil engineer in China during the Boxer Rebellion (1900), made a fortune, lost everything in a typhoon. He served as war correspondent during the Russo-Japanese War, returned to Peking in 1912, assisted the Chinese revolutionary party. During the World War he fought for France, was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. After the War he fought in Russia for the Bolsheviks. Twice he has been condemned to death; by the Bolsheviks, by a Chinese secret society. Now he lives in Paris, on a boat in the Seine. Other books: *The Son of the Grand Eunuch, Elegant Infidelities of Madame Li Pei[Fou, The Woman Who Commanded* 500,000,000 *Men.*

Fifteen Years Too Late

See China\With Me by Jane A. Tracy. The Stratford Company, Publishers, Boston, 1930. G$3.00. *Profusely Illustrated.*

This would have been a valuable book had it been written fifteen years ago, when Mrs. Tracy made her visit to China. As it is time has an effect on her memories; fortunately not on her photographs.

For example, one reads: "One night's ride from Nanking brought us to the station where we were to leave the car to visit the birth and burial place of the great Confucious at Yangchow. . . This temple of Confucius at Yangchow is the only one known to contain a statue of the great philosopher." Presumably the author means Yenchow-fu, the rail stop for tourists wishing to visit Chufou, the homeplace of Confucius.

The chair bearers who carried them from Yenchow to Chufou walked overnight to carry them up Taishan the next day!

The tourists then went on by rail to Tsinan-fu, but Mrs. Tracy writes: "Tai-an-fu is the western terminus of the railroad built by the Germans. It is a typical German city, in fact a Chinese Berlin, for even the coolies were obliged to speak German." She frequently mentions having guests at *chotahazri*, which far from being a Chinese term for breakfast is an Anglo-Indian word for early morning tea.

The party visited Peking, the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs. The account is interesting but romanization of Chinese names and facts of Chinese history are woefully inaccurate. Yung Loh is called "one of the earliest, if not the earliest of the Ming Emperors," when he was the third in the line.

Mrs. Tracy and her companion accompanied two Y. M. C. A. secretaries from Shanghai to Chengtu, Szechuen, and back, a journey seldom accomplished even by the long-resident in China. Not having made the trip one cannot check up accuracy in spelling and fact, but having seen the inaccuracies in the trip to Peking one wonders whether the lapse of years may not have affected the recounting of the trip to Szechuen, too.

The numerous illustrations are most instructive, and remarkably clearly reproduced. One feels the reading matter would also be so much more worth-while if only Mrs. Tracy had written her book after her sojourn in China in 1915 instead of in 1930. M. V.

A Novel of Mandalay and the Lacquer Lady

The Lacquer Lady, by F. Tennyson Jesse, [The Macmillan Company, New York, 1930. 441 *pages.*

This novel is a romance of Upper Burma and the Kingdom of Ava. The capital was Mandalay and the Lacquer Lady played an important part in the last years of the Kingdom, from about 1878 to 1885. In 1878 the old king, Mindoon, died, and his successor was a puppet in the hands of a designing queen, whose caprice ruled the court and led to massacres and at last the coming of the English. Fanny was a girl of mixed blood and her international friendships, lovers and allegiances extend throughout the length of the book.

The various strands of the tangled web are well described and the beauty and horror of the court seem very real to the reader. The exceedingly diverse natures of officials, stand out against the gaiety and thoughtlessness of the Burmese. The growth in the mind of Edward Protheroe, one of the Anglican missionaries, and his questioning of the right of the stronger nation to take the course it did voices a feeling in the minds of many onlookers to similar events. Altogether the book shows a progression in thought. It is not the narrative of an episode, nor a series of episodes. The meaning is deeper and the whole story is a satisfying cycle. We are pleased that Fanny goes back to the old and impecunious queen. It is a fitting sequel to the stormy life they have both known, and it emphasizes that feeling which so often comes upon those who have lived years amid surroundings of charm but uncertainty. The author expresses this state of mind in the following sentence concerning Edward Protheroe: "For a brief space of time he had sighted the flying skirts of that beauty which all his life he had yearned for and never seemed to capture; in the gaiety of Burma a lightness not to be found in India; and, above all, in these last few months of strain and excitement, the glow that safety can never give."

At times the descriptions between periods of action are tiresome, but even these enlivened by bits of the unexpected and by the tremendous contrasts between gold leaf and poverty, favoritism and sudden murder, despotism and kindness, missionary zeal and pagan opportunism, wile and innocence. And always gay little Fanny Moroni, sobered and made revengeful by circumstances of tragedy, is well drawn. She satisfies the aesthetic requirements. From her ruddy British husband to the dark Mr. Mahboob she goes through life, a child of the moment used in stirring and terrible events.

We have every reason to believe that this story of Burma has a true historical background. It is interesting to see what a clever author has made of a startling period of time in a "far corner of recent history" where "the Shway Dagon, like a tongue of flame whose still music is for the ears of the spirit, burns in the golden bell of evening."

This book has recently been the choice of a British monthly book club. G.B.S.

24 May, 1930.

Japanese Art

The Year Book of Japanese Art 1928. *National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations Association of Japan. Tokyo,* 1929.

This second annual issue has only just reached us, but is ever a book on Art too late or old? Japan with its great number of treasures, national and personal, has probably had more exhibitions and been more versatile in its display than any country we know.

The book contains 94 illustrations from 18 exhibitions, including even auction sales and modern French art. The last chapter consists of a directory of artists and art workers, giving their addresses, and is a veritable Who's Who. The discovery of the masterpiece of Hiroshige forms the appendix, while a list of selected books on Japanese art is appended, dating as far back as 1886. Since the last parts of a book are written first and kept for you as the pivot of interest hence we have searched them out first and now we review the opening as the treasures have taken their place in the national life.

In 1928 we are fortunate in having the wonderful exhibition of ancient art at Kyoto to commemorate the Im-

perial Enthronement. This naturally inspired many others and as the rites and functions attendant were continued for several weeks afterwards, there were a number of exhibitions held previously which led up to the study and appreciation of so large a subject.

National treasures and buildings are under special protection as well as form a special department in the Ministry of Education. "In 1907 the Government, by way of encouraging Art, began to organise and hold art exhibitions: and since then our art circles have shown ever-increasing animation, and the number of our students of Western painting, both at home and abroad, has yearly increased."

During the years 1927 and 1928 the art world of Paris discovered two other Japanese artists who held private exhibitions in the autumn of 1927 and in the spring of 1928.

Chapter XIII is devoted to a large and much-discussed subject,—the masterpieces of the T'ang, Sung, Yuan and Ming Dynasties in Chinese Art. "The exhibition of Masterpieces of Chinese artists was not only one of the most noteworthy art exhibitions held during the year 1928, but it brought to a fitting close the art activities of the year."

We are grateful for the picture of papermaking to impress upon us anew the marvelous manufacture of paper in the Island Empire and how and why the Japanese have painted so much on paper, preserving to us the technic along with the mystery and beauty. For a modern picture, the fourth, of Osaka glorified by snow, enhance this humming industrial city and mart.

S. H. R.

Recent Pamphlets Received

Student Institute of Pacific Relations—Report of the Fourth Annual Conference held at Lokoya Lodge, Napa, California, November 28-December 1, 1929. Contains a history of the organization and articles about the subjects discussed by Harry L. Kingman and Kazuo Kawai, with list of delegates. 16 pages.

Address on Manchuria, Its Past and Present, together with reply to Prof. Shuhsi-Hsu's Criticisms and Observations, by Yosuke Matsuoka, until recently vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway. Reprint of paper read at Third Biennial Conference, Institute of Pacific Relations. 30 pages.

Japan and Manchuria, a reply to Mr. Yosuke Matsuka, by Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, Professor of Political Science and Dean of Allied Arts, Yenching University, Peiping, 23 pages.

The Political and Economic Status of the Philippines including statement on American Rights and Interests in the Philippines by Dr. David Prescott Barrows, and Congress and the Philippine Independence Question, by Judge Daniel R. Williams, with foreword by Almer M. Newhall, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. 30 pages.

Glimpses in the Problems of China, by F. F. Z., Chinese writer and contributor to the foreign press in China. Pamphlet deals with subjects, Anti-Foreignism, British Indemnity Fund, Chinese Ministers Abroad, The Unequal Status, Visions and Realities, Statement by Nanking Missionaries, China's Nationalism, The Unequal Treaties, Great Britain and China, China and Foreigners, Exterritoriality, What's Wrong With China, A Sign of the Times, Christianity in China, Mission Policy, the Campaign Against St. John's, etc. 74 pages, published by Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai.

Reduction of Roasted Cassiterite Concentrates, by W. W. Loo and E. F. Kern. Consists of technical discussion of methods used in production and smelting of tin. Submitted by We Wang Loo in partial fulfillment of requirements for Ph. D. degree, Columbia University, N. Y. 30 pages with numerous diagrams and statistical data.

Austria of Today is the name of an informative illustrated brochure of 80 pages published by the Vienna Chamber of Commerce. It contains a summary of Austria's geographical and ethnographical conditions, her history, constitution and national economy, with special descriptions of the main lines of industry, commerce, and trade, containing besides a brief survey of the cultural, artistic and scientific life as well as of the attractions Austria offers to foreign visitors.

The *China Law Review*, published by the Comparative Law School of China, in its April issue, publishes articles by R. C. W. Sheng., Dr. H. P. Chin, Chao-lung Yang and others. A valuable contribution is a translation of the

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of VERNER GEORGE LYMAN, Deceased

Cause No. 3273
Estate No. 721
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of VERNER GEORGE LYMAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LILIAN J. LYMAN, Executrix.
261 Bubbling Well Road.

Shanghai, China.
June 3, 1930.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of JANET ARTHUR, Deceased

Cause No. 3276
Estate No. 713
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JANET ARTHUR, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.

J. Hillcoat Arthur
Hangchow, China.

"ACROSS SHANTUNG"

On The

KIAO-TSI RAILAWY

(Tsinan-Tsingtao Line)

From Tsingtao, "the Garden City of Asia", on the Pacific coast, one can travel across the province of Shantung to Tsinanfu, 245 miles inland, in less than twelve hours. There are three trains operating every twenty-four hours and first class service, including dining cars, sleeping cars and parlor cars, enable you to made the trip in perfect comfort.

The route takes you through the heart of Shantung, through landscapes of ever-changing patterns of interest: plains and valleys and picturesque mountain country. You see the thriving trade centers such as Chang-tien, Wei-hsien, Chou-tsien, Kiao-chou and other towns along the route. Chairs and wheelbarrows and carriages await you at every station, where if you choose, you may drop off for a few hours and roam through the interesting streets and in the ancient temples that every town along this route boasts. You travel through one of the richest silk producing centers in China and you see yards and yards of other fabrics, crepes, satins, pongees, tussur yarn, and glass, leather goods, wool and cotton, all in barter. Connections may be made at Tsinanfu, with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Nanking and Shanghai, or for Tientsin and Peiping.

For information concerning rates, schedules, special accommodations, etc., apply at any Tourist Agency or communicate direct with

THE KIAO-TSI RAILWAY

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Head Office

TSINGTAO, CHINA.

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 4

General Principles of the Chinese Civil Code, the translation having been done by Ching-lin Hsia and James L. S. Chow. A translation by Shih Hai Kong of Chinese Company Law and of the Law Relating to Mediation of Disputes in Civil Matters by N. Y. Tu also appears in said issue.

Pacific Affairs, published by the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, in its current (June) issue, prints an article entitled "My Frank Criticisms of the Kuomintang," by Lo Lung-chi. Other valuable contributions are: "Mexican Penal Principles, Revealed in the new Legislation," by Jose Almaraz, and "Great Britain and the Pacific—A National Survey" by Stephen A. Heald.

Seleucid-Parthian Studies is the title of an erudite brochure from the pen of W. W. Tarn, Fellow of the British Academy, and published in London by Humphrey Milford. The studies deal with the ancient people of the Parthian and Euphrates region. The author relies a great deal on the writings of ancient Chinese scholars such as Pan Ku and Ssu-ma Chien.

He Teaches How to Write Editorials

The Editorial Page, by Robert W. Jones. Thomas Y. Company, New York, 1930. G$2.00

The Editorial Page has been written to meet the requirement of providing a fairly complete system of instruction for a university course in editorial writing. The author, Prof. Robert W. Jones, is a newspaper man of wide experience, at present an associate professor of journalism in the University of Washington. For the last nine years he has been teaching a course in *The Editorial* and he now puts the marrow of this course into book form.

The volume may be used as a textbook, yet it has much to recommend it to those who write editorials. Many a general reader who freely criticizes the editorial pages of the newspapers of today should derive pleasure upon seeing an attempt being made to bring newspaper editorials back to their former glory of expressing ideas of policy and conviction instead of feeble generalities.

Mr. Jones does not claim to be the ultimate authority. instead, he presents his effort as a guide book, to be supplemented by the study of editorial pages from the points of policy, structure, and style. The reader, he says, should make his own collection of worthwhile editorials; not only the beginner but the adept.

The chapter headings are: Newspaper Policy; Writing the Editorial; Accuracy and Fairness; The Reader's Demand and Style; Words and Sentences; The Make-up of the Editorial Page. Problems and questions for each chapter are included. Photographic reproductions of editorial pages of the following newspapers appear: New York *World*, New York *Times*, Kansas City *Star*, Atlanta *Constitution*, Chicago *Tribune*.

M. V.

CHINA—AMERICANIZED?

(*Continued from page 62*)

should be maintained. But humanity must not lose. The case of the individual, his thoughts and his rights to think for himself must not be lost sight of in the scramble for wide-spread products of the machine. China's greatest development lies in a median path, in an adoption of American ideals of quantity production for the essential necessities of living, and preservation of the artisan workers, who keep alive the traditions of specialized products dependent for success on their innate beauty of workmanship and the pride of the humanized workman artist. For it is true that the old arts must be maintained, so that when the routine of standardization is dealt with, the hearts of men may be appealed to in the higher valuation of artistic living.

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Would Send Howard and Takaiwa to Anti-Communist Meeting

Hugh Martin, Chairman and E. L. Marsh, vice-chairman, of the so-called "Anti-Communist Entente of Shanghai," published a letter in the *North China Daily News*, leading British newspaper in Shanghai on June 11, appealing for funds to pay the traveling expenses of two delegates from Shanghai to attend a conference of the "International Entente Against the Third International," which is to be held in Geneva on September 1. It was stated that the appeal for funds had been sent to the various foreign chambers of commerce in Shanghai and that some of the money had already been guaranteed. The Shanghai delegates are to be P. K. Takaiwa, a Japanese, who has agreed to pay his own expenses and Capt A. E. N. Howard, a British subject, who requires the sum of $9,000, Chinese currency. The appeal stated that "communism is the implacable enemy of all countries and of the British Empire in particular." Also, it declared that the Chinese demand for immediate and unconditional surrender of the Shanghai Foreign Settlement "is another grave aspect of communist propaganda." It is the intention of Capt. Howard and Mr. Takaiwa to deliver addresses regarding the growth of communism in China in the various countries which they intend to visit while on their trip to Geneva.

Shanghai "Mercury" Goes into Voluntary Liquidation

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai *Mercury* Ltd. was held at the offices of Mortimer Reid and Slee, chartered accountants, on June 11 at which it was decided that the company should go into voluntary liquidation. The meeting decided that the company could not, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business. Justin J. McCarthy and John B. Manley have been appointed liquidators.

Just what will become of the paper, which is one of the oldest in Shanghai, has not been decided upon. It was rumored that the company might be reorganized and continue to publish the *Mercury* while another report had it that other foreign newspaper interests in Shanghai have been negotiating for its purchase.

U. S. Seaman Heavily Fined for Assaulting Chinese

Judge Purdy in the U. S. Court for China on June 11 fined a seaman named Greely from the S. S. *President Johnson* G.$25 for assaulting a Chinese customs officer, Fung Tot-mun on Broadway. It was shown in evidence that the accused had been drinking. In imposing the fine, Judge Purdy said, "If people commenced to fight every time they were jostled in the streets of Shanghai, there would be fighting all the time. The disturbance would never have happened if you had been sober, and there was no justification at all for striking this Chinese."

"China Times" Conducts Trade-Mark Contest

The *China Times*, one of the leading Chinese daily newspapers in Shanghai is conducting a Trade Mark Contest. The readers of the paper are requested to choose the best trade marks and cast their ballots in their favor, together with a written statement in Chinese giving reasons for the choice. A first prize of $100 is offered the voter who gives the best reasons for his vote and who writes the most beautiful Chinese hand in his statement. A first prize of $50 is offered the firm which receives the greatest number of votes for their trade mark.

British Officer Held Criminally Liable for Mishap by Hankow Court

According to Hankow Chinese papers, the Criminal Division of the Hankow District Court has issued its findings in connection with the case of Paymaster Lieutenant Commander W. McBride, of the British Naval Office, who, while driving his car on the streets of that city January 23, knocked down a 16-year-old Chinese boy, who subsequently died. The Criminal Division of the Hankow District Court requests a public judgment on Lieutenant-Commander McBride, whom it declares guilty of violating the Criminal Code of China.

THE
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

begs to announce that all its present available Tls. 6 Preferred Stock has been sold

The reception accorded our first issue of this stock is most gratifying in that its wide distribution indicates the confidence which our consumers and the general public have in the Company, its employees and its management—We shall do all in our power to merit a continuation of this confidence.

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FILE YOUR MESSAGE VIA C G R A

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is the only Chinese Daily Newspaper that has a definite Editorial Policy—that of advocating goodwill, justice, and peace; noted for its most educational and constructive comments and criticisms on the important topics of the day; unequaled for its modern and scientific method of news presentation; always taking lead among the contemporaries; unrivaled in printing on account of its very latest printing press; with these has come an ever increasing popularity and circulation which gives the paper an enviable position as an effective advertising medium.

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Of all advertisements in the China Times is Recognized by the Shanghai Special District Administration; Bureau of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce; Shanghai Provisional Court, the French Court; etc., etc.

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對於商界貢獻尤大廣告製作別出心裁
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標題醒目……故時間經濟
提綱挈領……故腦力經濟
報價低廉……故費用經濟

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, June 5—The Legislative Yuan adopts regulations governing the issue of a Chekiang Provincial loan of $1,000,000 for famine relief.—The Mongolian Affairs Conference at Nanking adopts a resolution providing for complete emancipation of slaves in Mongolia.—The Central Executive Committee decides to appropriate $2,000,000 for the construction of permanent offices of the Central Kuomintang and $200,000 for the relief of refugees in the war zone and as compensation for officers and men killed in action.

Friday, June 6—The Ministry of Agriculture and Mining formulates a scheme for the development of agriculture, irrigation and afforestation as a fundamental solution to unemployment.—The Director of Publicity of the Central Party Headquarters, Liu Lu-yin, warns Japanese news agencies and newspapers in China against publishing false and groundless reports regarding the military situation.—A Hankow dispatch states that the Government troops have driven the Northerners from strong positions along the Peiping-Hankow Railway and captured several Kuominchun airplanes.

Saturday, June 7—Representatives of leading native tobacco factories meet and decide to petition the Government to lend relief to the native tobacco industry, which is facing total collapse.—It is announced that formal discussions at the Sino-Soviet Conference in Moscow will start on June 10.—A Harbin report states that a passenger and freight train bound to Harbin from Vladivostok was blown up on June 5 by revolting Russian peasants and laborers east of Suifenho.

Sunday, June 8—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs addresses identic notes to foreign governments in which the National Government assumes full responsibility for the protection of lives and property of foreigners in the war zones.—T.V. Soong expresses appreciation to Chang Hsueh-liang for remittances from the Three Northeastern Provinces.—Admiral Chen Shao-kuan goes to Yochow to direct naval operations in conjunction with the land forces against the Kwangsi rebels advancing northward from Changsha.

Monday, June 9—Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, H. H. Kung, declares that practical measures will shortly be taken for the relief of the silver crisis.—The Ministry of Interior asks for reports from all provinces on spring plantings in order to devise plans for transporting food to localities which will be most in need of supplies this winter.—Government forces are reported to be advancing along the Lung-Hai railway in the zone between Lanfeng and Kaifeng.

Tuesday, June 10—A third aviation squadron under the command of Col. Chow Pao-heng is being organized for service against the Northerners.—The Nanking Government denies the report that Feng Yu-hsiang has dropped a letter by airplane urging Chiang Kai-shek to go abroad with him.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that passports applied for by seven Chinese who desired to return to China six months ago from Vladivostok were not granted until June 6.

Wednesday, June 11—The Executive Yuan decides upon the immediate organization of a central colonization bureau as a preliminary step toward solving the unemployment question.—The Ministry of Finance instructs the Superintendent of Customs to institute special vigilance to prevent copper coins being exported following a report that several shipments have been sent from Shanghai to Nagasaki.—A Hankow report declares that the Kuominchun troops around Chengchow are short of ammunition and are falling back on Chengchow.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Hankow, June 6.—Main forces of Kwangsi troops, after entering Changsha, June 4, advance northward under command of Pei Tsung-chi.

Peiping, June 6.—Chiang Kai-shek states that Nanking government will take full responsibility for protection of foreign lives and property.

Hankow, June 7.—In face of steady advance of Kwangsi troops, Nanking forces decide to defend Yehchow to the utmost.

Nanking, June 8.—A letter dropped from an airplane at Kweiteh from Feng Yu-hsiang urges Chiang Kai-shek to resign.

Hankow, June9.—Kwangsi troops on front stated to consist of about 30,000.

Peiping, June 9.—Sun Tung-hsuan's First Garrison Brigade evacuate Peiping and withdraw to Tai-an.

Hankow, June 9.—Central government authorities entertain optimistic view as to the progress of fighting in Hunan.

Peiping June 9.—In interview, Yen Hsi-shan says, "I am only a soldier," adding that the question of forming a new government at Peiping would be decided by public opin on.

Hankow, June 10.—Gen. Ho Chien's troops concentrate on the Hupeh provincial border.

Hankow, June 10.—Notes of Commercial Bank and Meifong Bank are dishonored.

Tsinan, June 10.—Emergency measures completed for protection of Japanese residents at Tsinan.

Tientsin, June 10.—In case of necessity, Shansi military authorities will demand general evacuation of foreign residents.

Shanghai, June 12.—Reijiro Wakatsuki, Japan's chief delegate to London Naval Conference, arrives in Shanghai.

Tokyo, June 12.—Admiral Kato, Chief of Naval General Staff, resigns as protest against London Naval Conference agreement.

Friendly Customs Amenities between China and Holland

A recent Chinese Customs order exempts from customs duties all articles destined for use by Dutch Diplomatic and Consular officials in China. The exemption is made in accordance with an agreement recently reached between the Chinese and the Netherlands Governments providing for mutual exemption from customs duties of articles destined for use by Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Officials in the Netherlands and Dutch Diplomatic Consular officials in China.

Japanese University Tennis Team Coming to China

The tennis players' team of the Meiji University, consisting of six members, is scheduled to start on a tour of China, leaving Yokohama on June 16. It is the intention of the team to compete with players in various parts of China. The present program comprises a three days' stay in Hongkong, ten days at Shanghai and 6 days in Tientsin, returning to Tokyo on July 20.

House Approves Admission of Chinese Wives of U. S. Citizens

The House of Representatives at Washington on June 9 passed Senator Hiram Bingham's bill providing for the admission to the United States of the wives of Chinese who are American citizens and who married prior to the passage of the present immigration law, enacted in 1924.

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SEATTLE, by reason of its strategic position, 500 miles nearer to the Orient than any other American port, and the unparalleled facilities of its public terminals, offers the transpacific shipper a rare combination of basic advantages:
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J. KLEFFEL,
VICE PRESIDENT & MANAGER

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

June 12, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	175	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99½	6.04
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	85	7.83
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	102⅝	4.85
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	93	7.31
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	95 bid	8.02
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	63⅛	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	86¼	7.07
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99⅛	7.08
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104	6.18
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	83⅜	7.45
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92	6.11
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	100	6.50
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	104¼	5.69
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	76⅞	8.04
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	90	7.16
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	97½	6.24
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	54⅝	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	108¼	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	83½	7.22
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	23¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	37⅝	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	45¼	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	45¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	74	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	33½	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	61½	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	163½	—
Republic of Haiti	6 % Oct. 1. 1952	94½	6.46
Skelly Oil Co. (w. w.)	6 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	95½	6.28
Denver & Rio Grande Western R. R.	5 % April 1, 1978	92¾	5.43
German Government International	5½% June 1, 1956	90	

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	66½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	62	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	60½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	40½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	56½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	71½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	29½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	26	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, whilst and believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 11th June, 1930.

This week has contained the Whit Monday Holiday, and has been marked with a very welcome recovery from the low level of silver and exchange reached last week. The conflicting reports of the successes and failures of the two armies still cause the gravest apprehensions and form an insuperable obstacle to trade for both Chinese and foreigners, it is impossible to form any opinion of the outcome.

Silver:—The lowest figures ever reached were those of the 5th inst. when the market touched 15 1/16d. for spot and 15 1/16d. forward, we close to-day at 16 7/16d and 16 1/16d. respectively.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 5th inst. was 1/7d., raised next day to 1/6½d., on the 10th inst. re-opened at 1/6¾d. and to-day has advanced to 1/7 1/16d.

Nominal rates, and most Banks refusing to deal without cover marked proceedings for the week, so it is impossible to record close rates, from the commencement, however, a gradual improvement set in on the 5th inst from 1/5½d. and G. $35¼ for Tel. Transfer, and the Gold Bar at 594.

Next day both 1/6½d. and 1/6¾d. were obtainable, and G. $36⅞ to 37⅛, the Gold Bar closing at 588. Rates for Bills depended a good deal on cover, and were approximately 1/7d. to 1/7¼d., and G. $38¼ to 39.

On the 7th inst. the market further improved all the morning and closed at 1/6 11/16d. and O. $37.

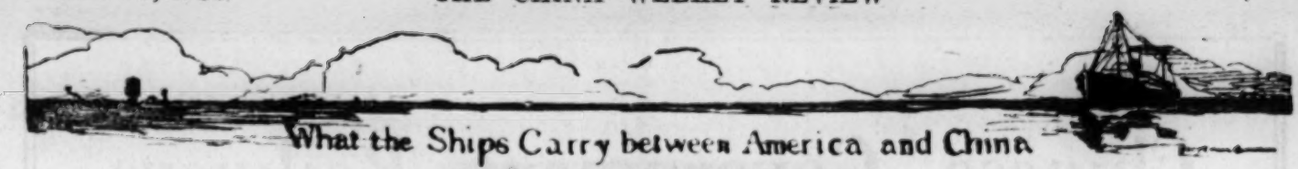
Yesterday the market re-opened with sellers of T/T at 1/7d. G.$38¼, and rose steadily until the close when a slight reaction took place. The highest rates reached were 1/7 1/16d. and G. $39⅞. The Gold Bar touched 557.50 subsequently rising to 565, when Tel. Transfer became 1/7 3/16d. and G. $39¼. This morning the market was slightly erratic at times, also the Gold Bar quotation, and at closing became weak, we quote for merchants as follows:—T/T on London 1/7¼d., T/T on New York 38⅞, 4 m/s Credits 1/8 1/16d. and G. $40⅛, Yen 128, Gold Bar 571.80.

	Average rates for May	Thursday June 5	Friday June 6	Saturday June 7	Monday June 9	Tuesday June 10	Wed. June 11
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/9.866	1/5¼	1/6½	1/6½		1/6¼	1/7¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/5 5/16	1/6 5/16	1/6 5/16		1/6 7/16	1/7 5/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/5 7/16	1/6 11/16	1/6 11/16		1/6 15/16	1/7 7/16
T/T India	122,435	96¾	103¼	103¼		105¼	103
T/T France	1,128,630	890	955	955		967	992
T/T On N.Y. Demand	44,255	34 7/8	37½	37½		38	39
T/T Hamburg R. M.		35	37⅜	37⅜		38⅛	39⅛
T/T H'kong	80.500	146	157	157		156	163
T/T Japan	111.787	85	83½	83½		83½	82nom.
T/T Batavia	109.991	141⅜	132	132		130¼	126¾
T/T Straits	127.361	86¾	93	93		94¼	96¼
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/10.829	161	150½	150½		148½	144½
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/6 1/8	1/7⅜	1/7⅜		1/7⅝	1/8¼
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/11.079	1/6¼	1/7½	1/7½		1/7¼	1/8⅜
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,199.852	1/6⅜	1/7⅝	1/7⅝		1/7⅞	1/8½
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	46.111	950	1015	1015		1030	1050
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	36¼	38¾	38¼		39¼	41
		36¾	39¼	39¼		39¾	41⅛

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Jnne 5	June 6	June 7	June 9	June 10	June 11
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	15 13/16	16¾	16½		16 1/16	16⅞
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.34	G.$.36⅛	G.$.35⅝	G.$.	G.$.36⅜	G.$.36⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 580.00	Tls. 588.50	Tls. 579.00	Holiday Tls.	Tls. 567.00	Tls. 571.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.60	71.7125	71.75	71.5875	71.5625	71.60
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3%	4%	5%	10%	3½%	3½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 124.71
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 485⅞
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 23/32
,, 4 ,,	2 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3½
,, 6 ,,	2 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0¾



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

NEPTUNIAN, Apr. 25.
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe and Tubes	Pls.	241
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,574
,, ,, Strips	,,	180
,, ,, Scraps	,,	361
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	315
Gum Resin	,,	2,707
Paper, Chipboard	,,	2,588
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,048
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls.	467
Motor Passenger Vehicle	Pcs.	8
Motor-trucks	,,	2
Motor-cars, Parts of	G.Units	68,593

PLEASANTVILLE, April. 26.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 15 Pls.	14.85
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 270 ,,	166.71
White, H'kow	Bls. 10 ,,	10.27
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	79
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	92
Intestines, Pig	,,	17
Hair, Human	,,	47
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	6,819
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	Pcs.	1,000
Skins, Badger, ,,	,,	2,000
Bags, Straw	Sets	24,900

PRESIDENT POLK, April 29.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Thread, Embroidery	Pls.	21
Bronze Powder	,,	113
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	15
Pipe Fittings	,,	23
Washers	,,	5
Wire Rope	,,	128
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	16
Wire Shorts	,,	380
Canned Fruits	,,	15
Glue	,,	78
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	24
Leather, Calf, Coloured	,,	7
Leather, Unclassed	,,	3
Macaroni	,,	21
Oranges, Fresh	,,	174
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	150
Sulphur Black	,,	80
Ultramarine Blue	,,	4
Zinc Oxdie	,,	7
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	Pcs.	115
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	134
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	12
Beds, Steel	,,	58
Beds, Brass	,,	16
Typewriters	,,	12
Shoes	Pairs	729
Files	Doz.	735
Hats, Felt	,,	4
Dyes:		
Aniline Pkgs. 29	G.Units	6,712
Infants' Foods	,,	18,621
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	57,758
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,982,428

EMPRESS OF ASIA, May 3.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Shanghai	Bls. 17 Pls.	50.58
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 235 ,,	233.54
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 9 ,,	9.27
Silk Piece Goods	,,	2.54
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	23.07
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	11.55
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Brassware	,,	32
Chinaware, Fine	,,	114
Feathers, Duck	,,	144
Feathers, Goose	,,	50
Skins, Fox, Untanned	Pcs.	1,000
Skins, Mole, Untanned	,,	1,460
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	,,	3,010
Skins, Weasel, ,,	,,	16,100
Skins, Civet Cat ,,	,,	1,000

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Strong Business Done 4,773,480
June 11.

1929–1930 High	1929–1930 Low	STOCK	June 9	June 10
37⅜	20	Adams Express	27¼	29¾
184½	86	American Can	133	139
199¼	50	American & Foreign Power	74	79
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	63¼	66
130¼	62	American Smelting	68¾	68⅝
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	220⅛	223⅛
246¼	160	American Tobacco "B"	245¼	253
199	50	American Water Works	98¼	101½
140	57¼	Anaconda Copper	55¼	56⅜
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	38⅞	39⅛
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	109	109½
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	90½	93
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	35⅜	35⅞
61⅛	25	Calumet & Helca	17⅝	16¾
296⅞	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	197	196⅝
192	62⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	63½	63½
125⅛	101	Chicago Rock Island	105½	107½
135	26	Chrysler	32¾	32¾
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	30⅜	30½
140	62	Columbia Gas & Electric	74	78
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	20⅝	23
62	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	26	27
26¾	10	Commonwealth Southern	16	16½
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,, war.	4½	4½
188¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	120¾	125
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	23	24⅜
126⅜	70	Corn Products	99⅜	103⅝
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	8	8⅛
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	32½	32¼
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	120	122
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	222⅞	231⅞
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	94½	97⅞
93½	41½	Eire Railway	41⅞	41¾
105⅝	16¼	Fox Film "A"	46	49⅜
88⅛	55¼	General Electric	74¾	78½
81¾	35	General Food	57	57½
91¾	33¼	General Motors	45½	46¾
126½	70	General Railway Signal	88	87
72	31½	Gold Dust	41	42¼
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	35⅝	37¼
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	77¼	81⅞
102⅞	46¼	Granby	29	29⅛
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	Unq	84½
93½	38	Hudson Motors	36¾	38⅞
102¾	48	International Cement	67½	60¼
103½	4¼	International Combu. Eng.	7⅛	8¼
142	65	International Harvester	88½	93⅜
72¾	25	International Nickel	28½	27⅞
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	Unq	45
14¾	5	International Products	Unq	5⅛
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	56⅛	58¼
242¾	90	Johns Manville	95½	101
104⅞	46⅜	Kemecott Copper	44½	45⅞
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	28¾	29½
122½	37	Kroger Grocery	30⅛	29¾
114⅜	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	98½	100¾
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	30⅛	30½
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	67¾	68¼
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	75	80⅛
156⅞	35¼	Montgomery Ward	40½	42⅛
62⅞	23¾	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	19⅜	18¾
256½	160	New York Central	166	169⅞
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	78½	78⅛
146½	58⅛	Pacific Lighting	89	90
32¼	13	Packard Motor Car	15⅜	15¾
77¼	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	62½	66
110	72⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	74½	74⅝
30	13	Pennroad Corporation	11⅞	11½
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	35	33⅝
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	104	106½
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	41¼	44¼
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50½	52
181	80	Sears Roebuck	79⅝	81⅜
31¾	19	Shell Union	20	20¼
188	43¾	Simmons Company	31¼	32½
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	62⅞	62¾
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	Unq	118½
243¾	75½	Standard Gas & Electric	106⅞	111¼
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	75	75¼
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	33½	34⅜
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	54⅝	54½
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	56¾	58⅞
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	64⅜	66½
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	34½	33½
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	77	79⅜
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	220½	221
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	63	66⅞
47⅞	8½	United Corporation	Unq	41
59⅝	22	United Gas Improvement	39	41
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	Unq	5
65	15	U. S. Rubber	26	27
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	161⅞	166½
124½	37½	Vanadium	91	101¼
80¼	30	Warner Bros. Pictures	50½	55⅝
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	162½	164
103⅞	52¼	Woolworth	Unq	61½
		Call Money	3%	3%

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